JACK BRAND PILSENER
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B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,848—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

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BAILEY'S
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE)
COMPLETE SANITATION. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.
CONTAINS OVER 250 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains	SATURDAY, 2 P.M 1900.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	10th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7503	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	6297	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7503	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Laugbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	6287	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Laugbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* ORIENTAL	7284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7503	E. H. Gordon	19th "

The steamers marked M. L proceed to Marseilles. Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to,

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	1,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,329	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,110	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th Feb. 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FIANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	[illegible]	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feilner	4,235	25th Feb. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 7th Feb. 1900.

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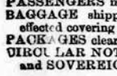

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
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S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 13th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 15th February, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 19th February.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th February, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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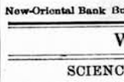

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Bouvard	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
VARIA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 7th March, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influencial support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general,

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TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1900.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)
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To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.
RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
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ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE		2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE		1	0
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33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN AID OF THE PAREL CONVENT.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, at 5 P.M.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3.
Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1.

MILITARY and Naval Men, half price to the UNRESERVED SEATS.

Plan and TICKETS at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

TO-DAY AT 4 | MATINEE.
TO-DAY. | Doors open at 3 P.M.

HARMSTON'S

CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MANAGERIE.

TO-NIGHT, at 9-15. | TO-NIGHT, at 9-15

ANOTHER LAUREL ADDED TO THE MANY WOVEN ON OUR TRIUMPHANT BANNER NOW GREATER THAN EVER.

DOORS OPEN AT 8 O'CLOCK.

PERFORMANCE AT 9-15 SHARP.

REMEMBER WE START PUNCTUALLY.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE,

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N.B.—All Matinee Performances are exactly the same as Night.

NO CURTAILMENT WHATEVER.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS TO MATINEES ONLY.

"Positively no Half-Price to Evening Performance."

BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS, WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.

Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Boxes, 6 Chairs	Rs. 20	Second Platform Chairs	Rs. 2
Single Seat Boxes	,, 4	Stalls, Carpeted Seats	,, 1
Dress Circle, Platform Chairs	,, 3	Gallery, (Natives only)	As. 8

MRS. HARMSTON LOVE, PROPRIETRESS.
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Under the Patronage of the PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENTS, and COMMITTEE of the above Fund.

A SALE OF WORK

AND

PROMENADE CONCERT

will be held in

THE GARDENS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL,

By kind permission of the

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 10TH FEBURARY, 1900.

THE SALE will be OPENED at 4-30 P.M.

by MRS. MACARTHUR.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Regimental Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will be in attendance.

PHONOGRAPH ENTERTAINMENT.

ADMISSION 4-30 to 5-30 P.M. Annas 8.

After 5-30 P.M. Annas 4.

Contributions of Work for the sale will be gladly received by MRS. R. HUGH GUNDRY, Parel Hill.

NOW READY,

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)	Rs. 12
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with Codicil thereto of RAMDAS VUNDRAVAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

PURMANAND KHIMJI, the Executor named in the Codicil .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 3rd day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

D. B. BINNING,
The 3rd day of February, 1900.

Messrs. HIRALAL, MULLA & MULLA, Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of ADAM HAJI MAHOMED of Bombay, Cutchee, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, Deceased.

HAROON ADAM and HAJEE ALARUCKIA HAJEE MAHOMED, the Executors named in the will of the above Deceased,.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 6th day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

D. B. BINNING,
The 6th day of February, 1900.

Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTOM & KOLA, Petitioner's Attorneys.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MILLOWNERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

Sale of Mill stores, one brand new Green's Fuel Economizer Surplus and old cast iron and wrought iron, Mill gear, cogged wheels, drum pullies, pipes, engine-bed stones, sizing materials, white and coloured yarn, &c.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882, and in the matter of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. (In Liquidation.)

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq. the official Liquidator of the above Company, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th February, 1900, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Oriental S. and W. Co., Limited, at Tardeo.

A large stock of spare articles of machinery and parts for mules, ring frames, roving intersubbing and other frames by different makers such as Hetherington, Brooks and Doxey, Platt Brothers &c., &c., also a Dynamo and cone lamps for electric lights, Mill stores, comprising of leather and camel hair beltings, dyes, English wrap and weft in cops from Egyptian and American cotton, heads and reeds of different sorts, iron, copper, &c., twine, hessian collar rings, hemp ropes, packings, cotton waste of different sorts, and other articles, too numerous to enumerate.

Also on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1900, at 2-30 p.m., at the Mill premises, Colaba.

One brand new Green's fuel economizer, comprising of 24 sets of pipes, there being 8 pipes in each set, a number of various sorts and sizes of wrought iron and cast iron drum pullies, level, spur, and pinion wheels, brackets, couplings, engine-bed stones, piston rods, boiler flues, pipes, bends, valves bolts, fluted and plain roller's flyers, &c.

Mill stores, viz :—Leather and camel hair beltings, bobbins, roller skins, roller clearer and sizing cloths, ring travellers, dyes, heads and reeds, iron, copper, &c., bandings assorted, twine, Hessian fillets, hemp, rope, rubber valves and rings, packings, cotton waste of different sorts and other articles too numerous to mention.

Also a quantity of waste and coloured yarn in bundles and loose.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th February, 1900.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SUB-LESSEE & MANAGER : MR. JAS. BELL.

ADA DELROY CO.,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY,

Under the Patronage of

H. E. LORD SANDHURST,

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CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

NEW SONGS. NEW DANCES. NEW SKETCHES.

A NEW SERIES OF PICTURES

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LONDON BIOSCOPE,

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SCENES and EVENTS

now taking place in the

TRANSVAAL WAR.

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LATEST LONDON MYSTERY.

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"A Natural Gift."—Stead.

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Do. 2nd Class for London and Hamburg ...Rs. 375

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BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 14th February, 1900 at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

(1). To receive the report of the outgoing Committee.

(2). To confirm the nomination of the members of the new Committee made in accordance with Section 12, of Rule VII.

(3). To confirm the following addition to Rule III after the word "together," namely :—" but if within 15 minutes from the time appointed for the meeting, the quorum is not present, the meeting shall be adjourned to such time on the following day or on such other day as the members present may determine. If at such adjourned meeting the quorum is not present, those members who are present shall be the quorum, and may transact the business for which the meeting was called."

(4). To amend the rules in respect of the time for opening the ballot-box in connection with all elections held in the Chamber, namely, that the votes shall be scrutinised at 4 p.m., instead of at 6 p.m., as at present fixed.

(5). To confirm the addition of the article "Crushed Bones" to the Tonnage Scale in accordance with ascertained measurements and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 5th Feb. 1900.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

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THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT THE

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1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

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"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE REGISTRATION FEE of the BOMBAY REY REGISTRY has, in response to numerous requests, been Reduced to ONE RUPEE PER ANNUM.

HANGING MAJOLICA FLOWER POTS, in Rain-bow Shaded Colours. All New Novelties. Choice Assortment at Greatly Reduced Prices.—SIROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road, Fort.

SILVER MOUNTED Walking Sticks Newest shape Handles. A large selection, from Rs. 3.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable furniture, rubber tyred Victoria, brougham, horses, etc., at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Mr. Macropolo's shop, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

ALL CYCLISTS are invited to apply for our NEW LIST of CYCLE ACCESSORIES. Prices revised all round.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14, Likeness guaranteed, Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

WANTED, SITUATION ; L.C.S., Nurse to take Children out of arms to London, at once for passage. Apply to "M" Care of YOUNG W. C. Association, Bombay.

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WANTED,—Various kinds of CALENDARS of this year for Artistic Floral Decoration. A good advertisement. Please send to Mr. H. A. DUBASH, "Florist" near Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay.

HAY will be supplied in FULL-PRESSED BALES or LOOSE. Apply J. M. LOBO, Khandalla Hotel, Khandalla.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to become a MEMBER of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, under their Amended Scheme of Membership for 1900. Particularly suitable for large families. THIS WILL SAVE 20 per cent. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE FAMILY MESSING.—No. 18, Sumsuddin Bungalow, Grant Road.—First Class MESSING in a respectable Parsee Family suited to all tastes, sent out by the month for Rs. 25.

HOT BREAKFAST, Tiffin, Dinner, Cold-drinks, Ices, Pastry, &c., available daily or made to order. Picnic and other large orders on favourable terms.

DAILY BAZAR SUPPLY of Meat, Vegetables, Fresh Fish, and all sorts of house-hold requisites undertaken and executed with despatch both for Bombay and the Mofussil. THE FAMILY MESSING, Sumsuddin's Bungalow, Grant Road.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Battlewalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Battlewalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Battlewalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Battlewala's Ague Pills or Mixture and Battlewalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. PATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

RECEIVED Keyless Lever Watches by H. J. Cooper of London.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, containing the Speediest and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 Per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1902, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-4-2 per case, at Bandora.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Roath Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger now than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SIEMENS BROS., & Co., LIMITED.

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MANUFACTURERS OF India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Lead-Covered Cables and Wires for Telegraph, Telephone, and Electric Light Work, Dynamos, Alternators, Reversible Motors.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thalping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Samatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-AGENCY :—MURREE, (April to October.)

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND... ,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
1 and 2 months—3 per cent. per annum.
3 months—4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Handies and Darrees, Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE :
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

37, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 67, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

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A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge, S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

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IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to any one who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Land-End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins, on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents :—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY

Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)

(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

NOTICES.

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ESTABLISHED 1851.
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.,
AND
56 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
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BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW
TO BE HELD ON THE 13TH and 15TH
FEBRUARY, 1900.

In Classes 9, 10, 13, and 16, read Arabs and Country-breds. Classes 23, 24, and 25, read the Turn-out to be the bona fide property of the exhibitor.

Season Tickets Rs. 5 each, admitting Lady and Gentleman.

PROSPECTUS and full particulars obtainable from
D. LINDSAY,
Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.
Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY RACES.
FEBRUARY 10TH, 12TH, 14TH, and 17TH, 1900.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKET.—
Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock, including Tickets for 20 Ladies 20
Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including Tickets for 2 Ladies 16

DAY TICKETS.—
Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including Ticket for Rs. 1 Lady 5
Private Paddock 1

N.B.—Ladies and Members W. I. T. C. are admitted to Private Paddock free.

Application for Season Ticket's should be made to SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., BYCULLA CLUB, and must be accompanied by remittance for cost of ticket.

NOTICE.—Season Tickets for Bombay Extra Meetings are not available for Bombay Races.

ENGLAND, CLIFTON, BRISTOL.

ST. HELENS College, Miss WINGATE and Miss POTTER receive a limited number of DAUGHTERS of Gentlemen TO TRAIN and EDUCATE. Healthy situation near Downs. Efficient staff, large grounds, every attention to health. Entire charge of Children of Anglo-Indian Children at Moderate and inclusive rates. Prospectus and references, &c., on application.

THE CHILTERNS, WENDOVER, BUCKS.

THE Revd. C. E. ROBERTS, M.A., (St. John's Coll., Oxon) Assisted by Qualified Masters, receives TWENTY BOYS (7 to 14 years) to prepare for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Grounds 24 Acres; Gymnasium, Bathing, etc. Beautiful and Healthy Situation among the Chiltern Hills, 35 miles from London. Inclusive fees £30 per term. Entire charge of Boys whose Parents reside Abroad.

A Postal Address.—The CHILTERNS, Halton, Tring, England.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machnitra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates may be obtained from the Health Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent of Panchgani.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgni or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of urgent necessity, when the Superintendent sulhod be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Res lutions General Department, No. 4622-P, dated 7th July, and 8616-P, dated 20th December 1899, with reference to Government servants proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
Mahableshwar, February 5, 1900.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1896.)
CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.
HEAD OFFICE:—5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH OFFICE:—173, Broadway, Madras.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 2,500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates

For 1 Year,	6	per cent, per annum.
,, 9 Months,	5½	,, ,,
,, 6 ,,	5	,, ,,
,, 3 ,,	4	,, ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of Government Papers, Fund Shares and Municipal Bonds, and Shares of good and sound Companies.

Every description of Agency business undertaken. Reports, Rates, etc., obtainable on application to

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GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in, Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

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DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side 60		28	16
With Single Tuple ...80		24	12
With Cur 50		24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez..50		24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31 m. Sun sets, 5h. 58m. High water, 8-27m., 9-53a. Low water, 3-18m., 2-36a.
Bombay Races, First Day.
Royal Bombay, Yacht Club Races.
The Sun Mills, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.
Sale of Work and Promenade Concert, Government House, Parel, 4-30 p.m.
B. V. Artillery, Cinderella Dance.
Harmston's Circus, 9-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Ada Delroy Company.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 5h. 59m. High water, 9-30m, 10-32a. Low water, 4-11m., 3-31a.
Meeting of Parsees, at Ardibeg Baug, to express grief at the death of Mr. Nowrojee Nasarwanjee Wadia, C.I.E.

MUSIC AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play music at the Mahalaxmi Races, at 4 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Parramatta, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 13th Instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and Transvaal, per s.s. Umhloti, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th instant.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p. m., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th instant.

THE PORT TRUST CASE.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, the case in which R. Solomon, a servant in the employ of the Port Trust, Shivji Gosal and Rustomji Govindji were charged at the instance of the Bombay Port Trust authorities, with thefts and abetment, was called on for hearing. Mr. Acworth, solicitor, with Inspector Chambers prosecuted, while the accused were defended by Messrs. Smetham and Balkrishna, solicitors, and Mr. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law. The facts of the case have already been published. At the close of the case for the prosecution, the magistrate framed charges of theft and abetment of theft against the first and second accused and discharged the third.

THE ALLEGED NUISANCE AT CLEVELAND BUNDER.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case in which Mr. Pairoz have Pestonji Randeria, constituted attorney in Bombay of Mrs. Coveland, of the County of Kent, England, had applied for a process against the Municipal Commissioner, regarding the alleged nuisance at Cleveland Bvnder, Worlee, was called for investigation. Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, stated that since the filing of the petition, Mr. Randeria had died, and asked the magistrate to allow the matter to stand over. Mr. Crawford, on behalf of the Municipality, said that as the petitioner had died, the case should abate. The magistrate ruled that the proceedings should abate with the death of the petitioner.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A GHARRY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Kondiram Luximon, a Hindoo boy, aged about nine years. The deceased resided with his parents in one of the abutments of Sukladi Street. On Thursday evening, the mother gave the deceased a pice to buy something to eat. The lad left the house and a few minutes after was seen coming out to Sukladi Street. Just then a hack victoria came from the direction of Grant Road, with two sailors in it. He attempted to run across the street in front of the carriage, and was knocked down by the horse's head. The left wheels on one side passed over him. The lad was picked up in an unconscious state, and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the house-surgeon examined him and pronounced him to be dead. His body was then taken to the morgue. The gharry was going at an ordinary pace on the proper side of the road. The driver stated that he shouted out to the deceased, but the latter did not seem to have heard the warning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision in the case, in which Yasinmiah Govindji, Nathalbhai Walji, Manay Jeevanji, Abdoola Haji Abdul Karrim, Ahmed Haji Siddick and Shivram Rajana, were charged with attempting to cheat the Bombay Municipality and thereby dishonestly defraud Mr. Sorabji Bamji Master, Revenue and Refund Audit Officer of the Municipality to deliver Rs. 429-4 by way of refund of town-duty. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, conducted the prosecution. Mr. W. R. Hamilton, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the first accused, while Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, and Messrs. Dalvi and Sohoni, pleaders, appeared for the other accused. The facts of the case have been reported. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, observed that the charge had been proved against the third accused. Under the circumstances in which the magistrate considered the importance of the case to the public and the clever manner in which the fraud was sought to be perpetrated on the Bombay Municipality, he sentenced the third accused to one years' rigorous imprisonment, while the rest of the accused were discharged.

CUTTING HIS WIFE'S NOSE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Williamson charged Bhodi Ludha, a cart-driver, with causing grievous hurt to his wife Radhi, by cutting her nose off. The complainant, the complainant and her husband resided in a room at Dongree. The husband used to ill-treat his wife saying that he had been excommunicated owing to his having partaken of the food prepared by her. The woman, however, said that she would go and reside with another man named Prag. Early on Thursday morning the couple had a quarrel, when the man threw the woman down on the ground and cut off the nose of the latter with a pen-knife. Complainant cried out for help, when a neighbour ran up to the room and found the door fastened from the inside. The neighbour knocked at the door, whereupon accused opened it, and came out on to the passage, with the knife in his hand. Complainant was bleeding from her nose and removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital. The accused was given in police custody. After the evidence of some neighbours was recorded, accused on being questioned by the court, pleaded guilty. He said that he had lost his caste on account of her. On Thursday morning she wanted to leave the house. He would not allow her to do so and she bit him on his left forearm. He then cut her nose off. The Magistrate remanded the case, pending the recovery of the woman who is being treated in the hospital.

ENTERTAINMENT AT PAREL.—The annual distribution of prizes of the G. I. P. Railway Day School, and the Christmas treat of the Sunday School of St. Mary's Church, Parel, came off, last Saturday in the G. I. P. Railway Institute. There was a large gathering of visitors, who included the relatives and friends of the children of both the schools, and the hall which was tastefully decorated for the occasion was graced by the presence of Mr. H. I. P. Thomson, Secretary to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, and Mrs. Thomson. Sports were provided for the children of both the schools, during the afternoon, on the spacious grounds of the Gymkhana, after which they adjourned to a sumptuous tea in the Institute. Fully 60 children of both the schools present. Then came the distribution of prizes to the G. I. P. Railway School. The Rev. R. Hugh Gundry read out the report for the past year which on the whole was excellent. He alluded to the sound teaching and the good grounding the pupils had received under the supervision of their excellent head mistress Miss Bartley and her assistant Miss Clark. Mrs. Thomson then distributed the prizes to the successful students. Next came the Christmas cakes with Christmas presents supposed to have been baked in these imitation cakes, which were beautifully got up by Mrs. Hugh Gundry, and each child put its hand into a cake and pulled out a prize. The children afterwards were treated to a magic magic lantern exhibition by the Revd. R. Hugh Gundry which caused a lot of amusement. The proceedings terminated by the children giving three cheers for Mrs. Thomson, and Rev. and Mrs. Gundry. Great credit is due to the Rev. and R. H. and Mrs. Gundy and their assistants, who were instrumental in making the evening an entire success. A sale of work and promenade concert in aid of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund conducted by Mrs. Gundry, will be held in the gardens of Government House, Parel, this afternoon, and promises to be a success as it will be patronized by all who are in sympathy with the above cause. The sale will be opened at 4-30 p.m., by Mrs. MacArthur.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

COMPENSATION FOR A BREACH OF CONTRACT.

NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA VS. JAMSETJEE MANECKJEE PATEL AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff claimed compensation for breach of an agreement to supply an engine and finishing press. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Lang, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, were for the defendants.

The plaintiff claimed the equivalent of £50, as compensation for a breach of contract, dated 12th August, 1898, whereby the defendants undertook to supply a horizontal high pressure steam engnie, and also claimed Rs. 1,033-14-4 as compensation in respect of a cotton finishing press. The defendants have agreed to supply a horizontal engine by Messrs. Hamworlge, Halsone and Co., with all accessories for £250, delivered in Bombay. After its receipt the engine was found by the plaintiff to be defective in many parts, and not according to specification. The defendants had afterwards offered to take back the engine, and refund the purchase price to the plaintiff, but the latter could not accept the offer, as if he had done so his factory would have been at a standstill. The defendants thereupon declained all liability in respect of the engine. Plaintiff then had the amount of compensation estimated by Mr. James Moir, Lloyd's Surveyor, who had fixed the amount at £50. The contract for the supply of the finishing press plaintiff claimed specified that it was to be according to Nasquith's specification. On delivery it was found that the rams were not constructed according to such specification and that among other defects that the cylinders were leaky. After working for some time the rings on the rams broke with the result that the press had to be stopped. The plaintiff accordingly claimed he was entitled to the two sums mentioned above, with interest, and costs.

The defendants submitted that the plaintiff had no cause of action as the engine and press were supplied in accordance with the specifications which he had approved. They submitted that the suit should be dismissed.

The hearing of evidence was proceeded with.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being compounded in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Far-Road, London, England

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THURSDAY'S EARTHQUAKE.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt throughout the country early on Thursday morning. At Colaba observatory the shock was duly recorded and we are told that the peculiar feature of the disturbance is its strong disturbing effect upon the magnetic circulation. Only very lately a considerable amount of evidence had been collected to show that the two phenomena are correlated, and records of yesterday's disturbance are likely to prove very valuable in this important investigation. As the seismograph oriented north-south, records the disturbance very feebly compared to the other instruments, which record it heavily, it is surmised that the disturbance is located due north or south of Bombay, and must have been severe at the epicentre. The duration of the disturbance as shown by one instrument is over twenty-five minutes, about ten shocks being recorded distinctly.

At Madras the shock was felt at 3-15 a. m. and lasted about half a minute. The shock was felt all over Madras and the suburbs, and windows and doors rattled, and a distinct rumbling was heard, but no damage is yet reported. The sensation was most unpleasant in the pitchy darkness, and no little excitement was caused. It is many years since Madras has been visited by an earthquake.

At Bangalore the shock of earthquake was felt at 3-15 or thereabouts preceded by a rumbling from south to north, and accompanied by a violent rattling of doors and deep oscillations. The duration of the shock was about 30 seconds. Mr. J. Cook, Director of Meteorology in Mysore, reports regarding the earthquake that it began with low rumbling sound and moderate vibration, which continued, perhaps, for 10 seconds, then it spelled up to somewhat stronger, then died away for few seconds, then gradually increased its intensity for another 15 seconds, and then died away rather quickly. The whole occupied 45 or 60 seconds, and from 9 minutes past 3 to 10 past 3 a.m. the shock, he says, is certainly strongest he has ever felt in Bangalore, even stronger than that of December 31, 1881, in Madras. The air was particularly calm. He does not expect his photo baragram can be affected, but he awaits photo development. Intensity, he thinks, cannot have been actually very great, for none of the Observatory clocks stopped, though some of those, with pendulums, would liked have been had it really been a violent quake. Of course that would depend on the direction of the disturbance and the direction of the swing of pendulums. Without actual seismograph he finds it difficult to say. Writing later, Mr. Cook says he has just found that a maximum thermometer, fixed on stone uprights, had its index raised from 86·7 which it indicated last night to 92·9, when read this morning, but another similar instrument, placed north and south, was not affected, which proves that the m tion was east to west. No damage occurred besides cracks in houses and slipping of tiles from roofs in certain old buildings.

In the Kolar Gold Fields, a shock of earthquake was felt running north to south, and lasted about a minute and a half. People who were asleep awoke, and ran out of their houses through fear. The tiles from the roofs of several houses slipped and fell to the ground owing to the vibration. The shock was felt between Bowringpett and Besanattam Railway stations, and probably further much way. Had the shock been stronger the mine chimneys might have suffered, and great damage been caused. The people working underground say that they felt the earth oscillating.

The shock was experienced in Colombo at 3 o'clock and in Ceylon generally.

THE ADA DELROY COMPANY.

LITTLE remains to be said by way of supplementing our very full report of the opening performance by the Delroy Company. Without making my invidious distinctions, it may be stated with perfect truth, say that Mr. Bell and Ada Delroy stand out as the leading members of the Company. Mr. Bell is the life, and Ada the soul. Mr. Bell possesses that rare quality of making his hearers laugh at anything and everything he says. He keeps the room in a never-ceasing ripple of laughter. And Ada is a queen of dancers. There is something weirdly beautiful in that slim figure, wrapped in a thousand sinuous folds of drapery, holding an audience in thrall, the while she whirls in a myriad mystic mazes, with a hundred tints of glowing light casting their dazzling radiance upon her.

To-night, Saturday, will witness the First Grand change of programme, and the performance will be under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Sandhurst. A very interesting item of to-nights performance will be series of pictures of late events in South Africa by the London Bioscope.

MAJOR POLLEN ON VOLUNTEERING.

AFTER the operations in defence of Bombay, yesterday morning, Major Pollen addressed the Royal Artillery Volunteers, and thanked them for turning out as they had done. His urged, however, that it was very desirable that they should be trained to harness and that every encouragement should be given to volunteering. Men sometimes said they would not join the forces because no particular notice was taken of them by Volunteers by official support, and even if it was not to be taken notice of that men joined the Volunteers. Their object was to render themselves fit to defend their hearths and homes—and to fight for those who could not fight themselves. In defence of homs and country was the real reason for Volunteering as it was also the ultimate justification of all warfare! Every Volunteer should endeavour to render himself really efficient—any efficiency was to be attained not merely by attendance on the parade ground but by taking every opportunity for private training; a Volunteer could in many particulars practise himself by practising at sinding, by judging and pacing distances by noting the conformation of the country and spotting points for suitable cover! The motto of the modern rifleman in defence was, and should be, "see without being seen." Much must constantly depend on the individual intelligence of the fighting unit. A commanding officer was, after all, more or less at the mercy of those he commanded. He might dispose his men perfectly and take every precaution to prevent mistake but a listless or sleepy sentry or a rash or careless scout might cause disaster. Therfore, every man ought to do his duty as if everything depended on him alone and what every Volunteer had to do was to render himself fit to take his particular place in the scheme of national defence; and provide throughout and study apart from public parads practise helped to their good! A fine day and night such as they had gone through put previous private and public practice to the test and Major Pollen hoped the Volunteers might profit by the experience they had gone through and take every opportunity of attending field days in future.

DISPUTED BROKERAGE.

AT the Small Causes Court, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, disposed of the suit, in which Sorabji Cursetji Majoo claimed to recover from Kashkishroo Burjorji Chowksay and Shivshanker Gopalji, the sum of Rs. 2,000, being the amount of brokerage, at the rate of two per cent. due by the first defendant to the plaintiff as the second defendant for having acted as broker in bringing about the sale of the property known as "Sethna Lodge" to the first defendant. The second defendant having refused to join as co-plaintiff, he was made pro-forma defendant. The first defendant pleaded payment of the amount due to the plaintiff and the second defendant supported him in that plea. Mr. Cawasji B. Sethna, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, pleador, for the first defendant, and Mr. Pradhan Harishanker, pleader, represented the second defendant.

His Honor, in giving his judgment, said it was entirely a question of fact whether payment was made or not. The question of law raised by the first defendant, that the admission and satisfaction made by one joint creditor debarred the other from filing a suit, did not arise at all. It would be most iniquitous that the joint-creditor could not enforce his rights, because the other joint-creditor for some purposes of his own relinquished his right. That could not be the law. In this case the second defendant had given evidence in favour of the first. The only question was, whether Choksi made the payment on 1st September, 1899 as alleged. He had called the second defendant, Noor Mahomed Kassum, J. P., Goverdhandass and Dongersey as his witnesses. They supported him, and as against that there was the denial of the plaintiff. There were several discrepancies in the evidence for the defence, which were not explained. Shivshunker admitted in his schedule that Choksi was not to pay him any brokerage for this transaction. Choksi and Shivshunker both admitted that, that statement was true when made. If so how came the payment to be made afterwards? There was no explanation forthcoming. If Shivshanker was under obligations to Choksi and Choksi wished to put an end to that, that would have reference to future transactions. It was alleged that a receipt was passed by the plaintiff and the second defendant when the payment was made. There was no explanation as to how it came to be lost. Choksi prevaricated and did not give direct answers to plain questions. Majoo had sent him a notice some time back and they ought to have preserved the receipt. Choksi also produced a book of accounts in support of his case. That book was absolutely valueless. It must have been written at one time, and might have been written a day previous to the suit. Then there was the letter of Shivshunker in reply to plaintiff's notice. His reply was most ambiguously worded although it was in reply to a definite notice. The reply of Shivshunker was absolutely inconsistent with the evidence of payment given before the Court. It was said that Choksi was a respectable man and had a reputation to support. He however shuffled with every question, and if he gave evidence in a court of law as he did in this case, he was sure to lose what little reputation he might have. All the witnesses came prepared with a set strong about payment and the passing of a receipt, but it was not evidence, which the court could accept as genuine. Having regard to these circumstances his honour could not hold that the payment was proved. The denial of the plaintiff, and his two witnesses was sufficient to meet the evidence for the defendants' case, and there ought to be a decree for the plaintiff. As Mr. Pradhan on behalf of the second defendant gave up his client's share of the brokerage there would be a decree for Rs. 1,000, plaintiff's half share, but as the form of the suit was correct and plaintiff was right in bringing the suit as framed his honour awarded full costs on Rs. 2,000. Plaintiffs professional costs were certified at Rs. 158.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 30th January :—

THE EMPLOYMENT OF UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Read memorandum from the Under Secretary to Government, Famine Department, No. 695—Famn., dated 11th December 1899 forwarding for information copy of a memorandum addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, requesting him to state after consultation with the Port and City Trusts, if any measures have been taken or are contemplated for the relief of distress amongst the people who, it is understood, will be thrown out of employment as many mills in Bombay are being closed or will shortly be closed. Submitted letter from the engineer, dated 15th December 1899, saying that the only portion which could now be taken in hand to employ unskilled labour is the filling of the South Timber Pond Bunder, and that the only road that could be taken in hand at present is the one proposed from Sewri to Jackeria Bunder, and estimating the cost of the works at Rs. 1,10,000 and Rs. 36 000, respectively.

Read minute by the chairman, dated 5th January 1900, proposing to send the following reply:—

From the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust to the Chief Secretary to the Government, Famine Department.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge Government Memorandum, Famine Department, No. 695, dated 11th ultimo copy of which was forwarded under endorsement No. 695 of the same date and to explain that in their Budget for the current year the Trustees have provided for an exceptional expenditure on Capital, amounting to Rs. 7,93,025, a great part of which provides employment for labourers, viz, Rs. 1,05,000 for reclamations and Rs. 59,391 for paving and installing roads, while the greater part of the remainder provides employment for skilled as well as unskilled labourers. 2. Full enquiry has been made as to what further works could be undertaken and I have to inform you that I expect at present to dredge and I find that until the proposed Port Trust Branch Line of Railway is approved it is impossible to decide what further reclamation and road works should be undertaken but the Trustees have decided to undertake the filling in of the South Timber Pond at Tank Bunder at a cost of Rs. 1,10 000 in furtherance of the object Government have in view. I may say that this work could be finished in a few months' time but is a useful work which in the circumstances may be taken up to provide employment for un-skilled labourers. 3. Of course Government will understand that it would not be feasible to carry out these works under Famine Code Rules, and in carrying out reclamations, which is the most suitable work available under the Port Trust, earth has to be brought from the neighbouring hills and paid for, also carts have to be employed where the leads are long, but every endeavour would be made to reserve as much of the work as possible by a system of piece-work for the class for which relief is required, and recommending the Board to sanction the work of filling in the South Timber Pond at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,10,000, and to approve the letter drafted by him, a copy of which was circulated to members of the Land and Railways Committee.

Resolution.—The letter, as drafted by the chairman, is approved, subject to para. 2 being modified in lines 4 to 6 as follows:—"as the Trustees are willing to undertake the reclamation and filling in of the South Timber Pond at Tank Bunder, estimated to cost Rs. 1,10,000, in furtherance of the object Government have in view as Christian movement to preserve the monuments of Pagan art or the sanctions of an alien faith. I cannot pause to argue with such a man. Viewed from this standpoint, the rock temple of the Brahmans is not more sacred than the standing as the Buddhist Vihara, the Mahomedan Masjid, and as the Christian Cathedral. There is no principle of artistic discrimination between a mausoleum and a sepulchre. What is beautiful, what is historic, what tears the mask off the face of the past and helps us to read its riddles, and to look it in the eyes, these and not dogmas or combative theology are the principal criteria of our expenditure. Much ancient history, even in an age of great discoveries, still remains mere work. It is only slowly being pieced together by the efforts of scholars and by the outcome of research. Buildings are lying everywhere at our hand in buried cities, in undeciphered inscriptions, in casual coins, in crumbling pillars and pencilled slabs of stone: they supply data by which we may reconstruct the annals of the past, and recall to the life, morality, literature politics and art of a perished age.

Having referred to special features of Indian monuments, Lord Curzon proceeded :—The later pages of Indian history are known to us, and can be read by all, but the curtain of dark, romantic mystery hangs over the earlier chapters, of which we are only slowly beginning to lift the corners. This also is not less an obligation of the Government. Epigraphy should not be set behind research any more than research should be set behind conquest. The unpublished records of many scientific scheme of antiquarian work. I am not one of those who think that the Government can afford to patronise one and neglect the other. It is in my judgment equally our duty to dig, discover, to classify, to reproduce, to describe, to copy, to decipher, to cherish, and to conserve. Of restoration I cannot, on the present occasion, undertake to speak, since the principles and methods of true restoration require a more detailed analysis than I have time to bestow upon them this evening. But it will be seen from what I have said that my view of the obligations of the Government, original and ongoing, and that my estimate of the work to be done is ample. I could give

INSTANCES OF VANDALISM

on the part of previous conquerors, which throw a greater responsibility on the British Government for inaugurating a new era and for displaying that tolerant and enlightened respect to treasures which is one of the main lessons that the returning West has been able to teach to the East. In the domain archæeology as elsewhere, original research and duty has been set to the Government of India by individual effort and by private enthusiasm. Only by slow degrees has the Government, which is at all times and seasons a costly luxury, been induced to its task. The Government of India was concerned with laying the foundations and extending the borders of the new Empire, and thoughts little of the duties of Viceroy could be found to those of Governor-General, in an access of exceptional enlightenment or generosity, spared a little money for the fitful repair of ancient monuments. Lord Mintos appointed a committee to consider the repairs of the Taj at Agra. Lord Hastings ordered works at Fatehpur Sikri and Sikandra. Lord Amherst attempted some restoration to the Kutub Minar at Delhi. Lord Hardinge persuaded the Court of Directors to sanction arrangements for the examination, delineation, and record of some of the chief Indian antiquities. But these spasmodic efforts resulted in little more than a collection of a few drawings and the execution of a few local forbearing repairs.

Lord Curzon mentioned several cases where officials had destroyed or disfigured ancient monuments and works of art, adding "That the era of vandalism is not yet completely at an end is evident from

RECENT EXPERIENCES

among which I may include my own. When Fergusson wrote his book the Diwan-I-Am or public hall of audience in the palace at Delhi was a military arsenal, the open arcades filled in and up with brick arches and lightened by English windows, and all this was afterwards removed. But when the Prince of Wales came to India in 1876 and held a Durbar at this building the whole of it was too good to be lost. A fresh coat of white wash was found sufficiently over the red sand-stone pillars and plinths of the Durbar Hall of Aurungzebe. This, too, I hope to get removed. So, too, when the bedchambers of the Prince of Wales was at Agra the various pavilions in Shah Jehan's palace were connected together for the purposes of an evening party and ball, and local talent was called in to paint over the fine old paintings on the marble and plaster of the Mogul buildings two and a half centuries before. The result of their labours is still an eyesore and a regret. When I was at Lahore in April last, I found the exquisite little Moti Mujdid, or Pearl Mosque, in the Fort, which Aurungzeb was erected by the Emperor Jehangir exactly three hundred years ago, still used for the profane purpose to which it had been converted by Ranjit Singh viz., as a treasury. The whole of the marble inlay of flowers and cups filled up with brickwork and the marble floor had been excavated as a cellar for the reception of iron-bound chests of rupees. I pleaded for the restoration to its original state of this beautiful little building which I suppose not one visitor in a hundred to Lahore has ever seen. Ranjit Singh cared nothing for the taste or trophies of his Mahomedan predecessors of half a century before. The British military occupation, with its universal pointed-pea explosives and public works engineer, has assisted in

THE MELANCHOLY DECLINE.

Fortunately in recent years something has been done to rescue the main buildings of the Moghul palace from these two insatiable enemies. At Ahmedabad I found the Mosque of Sidi Sayid, the pierced stone lattice work of whose windows was justly one of the glories of India used as a Teshildar's Kutchery disfigured with plaster partitions and omnivorous white-wash. I hope to effect a re-conversion of this building. With the conquest of Upper Burmah in 1885 the palace of the Kings at Mandalay, which although built for the most part of wood is yet a noble specimen of Burmese art, was converted by our conquering battalions into a Club House, Government Office, and Church. By degrees I am engaged in removing these superfluous denizens with the idea of preserving the building as a unique specimen of what has existed never to return, but an art that, subject to the vicissitudes of fire, earthquake, and decay, is capable of being a joy for ever. There are other sites and fabrics in India upon which I also have an eye which I shall visit if possibly during my time, and which I shall hope to rescue from a kindred or worse fate. These are the gloomy or regrettable features of the picture. On the other hand much has been done during the last 40 years some sort of sustained effort on the part of the Government to recognize its responsibilities and to purge itself of well-merited reproach. This attempt has been made by different viceroys delayed, by disputes as to the rival claims of research and conservation by discussion over the legitimate spheres of the action of the central or local Governments. There have been periods of supineness as well as of activity. There have been moments when it has been argued that the State had exhausted its duty, or that it possessed no duty at all. There have been persons who thought that when all the chief monuments were indexed and classified we might sit down with folded hands and allow them slowly and gracefully to crumble into ruin. There have been others who thought that a sufficient and irrigation did not leave even a modest half lakh of rupees per annum for the requisite establishment to supervise the conservation of monuments in the whole world. Although there are notable exceptions in British territory, on soil belonging to the Government many of them are in out-of-the-way places and liable to the combined ravages of the tropical climate, exuberant flora and very often of a local and ignorant population who see only in an ancient building a means of inexpensively raising a modern one for their own convenience.

All these circumstances explain the peculiar responsibility that rests upon the Government in India. If there be any one who says to me that there is no duty devolving upon a Christian Government to preserve the monuments of Pagan art or the sanctions of an alien faith. I cannot pause to argue with such a man. Viewed from this standpoint, the rock temple of the Brahmans is not more sacred than the standing as the Buddhist Vihara, the Mahomedan Masjid, and as the Christian Cathedral. There is no principle of artistic discrimination between a mausoleum and a sepulchre. What is beautiful, what is historic, what tears the mask off the face of the past and helps us to read its riddles, and to look it in the eyes, these and not dogmas or combative theology are the principal criteria of our expenditure. Much ancient history, even in an age of great discoveries, still remains mere work. It is only slowly being pieced together by the efforts of scholars and by the outcome of research. Buildings are lying everywhere at our hand in buried cities, in undeciphered inscriptions, in casual coins, in crumbling pillars and pencilled slabs of stone: they supply data by which we may reconstruct the annals of the past, and recall to the life, morality, literature politics and art of a perished age.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... 101 1-2 plus 1/2
Bar Silver ..... 27 5-16 unchanged
3 per cent. French Rentes ..... 100 3-4 "
3 per cent. Government Paper,. 64 1-4 "
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 110 plus 1-2
Paris Exchange ..... 25·18 — 1-2
Discount Bank of England ..... 4 per cent.
3 Months' Discounts ..... 3 3-8 — 1-8
6 " " ..... 3 1-2 unchanged.

Extra Council bills on Madras, Rs. 20,000, 1-4 1-8.

The Bank of England's reserve is 47 per cent. of its liabilities.

EXCHANGE during the week has declined slowly but steadily, especially in the Bank's drawing rates, which have fallen from 1-4 3-16 T T to 1-4 1-8 and D D from 1-4 7-32 to 1-4 1-8. The decline in rates for 3 months' Credits has not been so marked, the difference being only 1-32nd from 1-4 13-32 to 1-4 3-8.

In the early part of the week 1-4 1-8 T T to a fair amount was done for March, but as we close the best rate offering for that month is 1-4 1-16. Bills have been offering to a limited extent, day by day, for ready forward delivery and some were placed for this mail:—

at 1s. 4d. 11-32
5-16. March.
1s. 4d, May.

Closing rates are—

T. T.	1-4 1-8 ready, 3-32. Feb,
D. D.	1-8
3 Months' Credits	3-8
3 Months' Francs	172
30 Days', on Hongkong ...	143
" Shanghai	194
" Japan	148

It is with the greatest regret we have to record the death of Mr. G. H. Townsend, late Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who died yesterday, after a brief illness. He had been with us since 1893 and was wellknown in Banking and Commercial circles for his tenacity in sticking to his rates either as a buyer or seller.

BULLION.—The following are the approximate imports by the P. and O. steamer "Caledonia" to-day—

Gold Bars	Rs.	7·89 912
Sovereigns	"	51·37 50

MONEY is easier and nothing better than 6 1-2 per cent. can be got for short deposits.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has not been much doing this week, principally on account of the departure of the majority of Marvarrees to their native places, which is now recognised as an annual exodus on account of the plague.

This morning the market opened at Rs 95 1-2 read and Rs. 95 11-16 for the March settlement, about 8 lacs of ready paper changed hands at 95 1-2 to 95 9-16. There are buyers at the close at 95 9 16 ready and 95 3-4 for 1st March.

STOCKS AND SHARES—

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay are quoted at	1,255 xd.
Commercial Bank of India	65
China Mills S. and W. Co.	450
Currimbhoy Mills	600
Howard Bullooghs	510
Lukmidas	550
Tapti Valley Railway Shares	477 1-2
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	6,000
" " New Issue....	1,050
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance.	130
Port Canning Co.	495

COTTON.—The markets both in Liverpool and Manchester closed firm. Surats strong. Arrivals steady.

Total day's sales	15,000 bales.
Surats	400 "
Sales on Spec. and for Export ..	1,000 "
Total day's Imports	24 000 "
Middling Americans	5 1-32 plus 1-16.
Egyptian Fair Brown	8 3-8 unchanged

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Feb.	Feb.-March	March.-Ap.	May.-June	June-July.
4·57	4·54	4·51	4·45	4·43
plus 5	plus 5	plus 5	plus 5	plus 4

COTTON, NEW YORK—

Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	35,600 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	8,000 "
" France and Continent	10,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	8 5-8 plus 1-16
Futures, May	8·31 plus 9
" August	8·33 plus 7
Silver	59 5-8 plus 1-8
Exchange on London	4·87 1-4 unchanged

The market has been firm all week and holders continue to ask high prices for ready lots, but buyers are operating very sparingly and the turn over every day in ready lots at Colaba has consequently been on a very limited scale. There seems but little doubt so that the high prices now ruling are checking the demand both for Local consumption and Export. In the "Suta" market rates are maintained without much business pa sing, and there seems to be a tendency on the part of operators, especially in Broach, to settle their contracts sooner than take delivery of the cotton, a large proportion of which is lying at Colaba ready to be tendered. The further heavy rise in Americans has to a certain extent strengthened the market here, but the offtake each day is so small that holders find it difficult to do more than a very retail business. Quotations are all more or less nominal as there is not sufficient business passing to test the market properly. For contracts the rates quoted are as under:—

Bengal, Fine	Rs.	223-4 11-32
Do. Fully Good	"	217-7 Feb, 221-2 Mar. 25
Broach, Good	"	235 May 25.
Bhownagar, Good	"	237-38 May 25.
Dharwar Good	"	230-37 May 25.
Western's Good	"	228 May 25.
Khandesh Fully Good ..	"	220 Feb 25;

RECEIPTS for the week show a falling off of about Rs. 41,000 as compared with the same week last year making the total shortage to date Rs. 206,000.

SHIPMENTS from October 1st to February 7th are short of same time last season by about Rs. 110.000 of which Rs. 100,000 are on account of Europe and Rs. 18,000 for Japan while China on the other hand shows an excess of Rs. 13,000.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales
For the week	32,538	80,429	48,149
From 1st Jan. to 8th Feb.	208 803	410 010	244,113
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	200	9,651	8,012
From 1st Jan. to 8th Feb.	16,091	81,943	38,667
Ditto to ports in China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	670	16,962	
From 1st Jan. to 8th Feb.	46,216	79,424	38,799

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1900. Cwts.	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	14,199	45,717	15,158
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th Feb.	101,408	227,529	135,131
Linseed for the week	2,419	37,332	40,346
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th Feb.	14,813	160,235	136,510
Rapeseed for the week	1,475	38,913	8,088
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th Feb.	13,045	93,950	27,595
Gingelly for the week	120,863	65,109	71,135
Do. from 1st Jan. to 8th Feb.	661,467	494,472	278,949

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1900. Cwts.	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	.....	44,840	.....
Do. from 1st January to 8th February	.....	2,30 929	.....
Linseed for the week	.....	20,030	40,120
Do. from 1st January to 8th February ...	44,808	220,747	308,621
Rapeseed for the week	4,017	13,083	3,013
Do. from 1st January to 8th February ...	127,997	172,419	102,124
Gingellyseed for the week	127,180	57,750	117,896
Do. from 1st January to 8th February ...	486,048	448,243	366,965

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	223-4 11-32
Do. Fully Good	"	217-4 7-32
Do. do. 15-25 March	"	222-4 11-32
Do. Good	"	211-4 5-32
Belsteo, Fine	"	223-4 11-32
Do. Fully Good	"	219-4 1-4
Khandesh, Fully Good	"	222-4 5-16
Oomra, Fully Good	"	2·7-4 13-32
Bhawnagar Good, 15-25 May ...	"	218-4 9-32
S. G. Dharwar, Good, 15-25 May ...	"	245-4 3-4
Westerns, 15-25 May	"	230-4 1-2
Broach, Good	"	237-4 17-32
Do. Good, 15-25 March	"	211-4 21-32

WHEAT.—No, 1 Club Delhi is quoted Rs. 5-7-6 per cwt. for April and May, but at the moment all qualities are neglected and will be until new arrivals come in.

SEEDS.—Linseed Supplies and stocks are extremely moderate and the market is strong at Rs. 8-7. Rape—Nothing doing. We quote Yellow Guzerat at Rs. 6-14. Yellow Cawnpore, Rs. 7-10, Brown 6-6, Castor Firm at Rs. 37 per candy, but nothing doing. Gingelly—Market steady with very little doing. White seed is quoted Rs 42 to 48 per candy. Mixed Rs. 39 to 41. About 1,000 tons seeds in all have been put through during the week.

FREIGHTS.—During the week rates have ruled very firm and advancing, owners being in a strong position and able not only to demand, but to get, higher rates than shippers and speculators offer, added to this, the supply of tonnage is very limited while several steamers destined for this Port have been fixed away The s s "Sultan" is reported fixed to-day for Continental Ports for this month but the terms have not transpired.

There are no sellers for February, and 21s. is the nominal rate for March.

COALS.—Large Sales have been reported in Indian qualities since the departure of last Mail. Desbargar at Rs. 15 1-4 for March-April Muirs at Rs. 13 1-4 and Jardines at Rs. 14 1-4. Beilgere's Betuminous for July to Dec. 1,000 tons per month sold at Rs. 13 1-2. In English Coals Yorkshire for January shipment ex s s Dido is reported at Rs. 21.

The following are the quotations for coal along side:—

Japan	"	14
Singareni	"	13 1-2
Desbargar (Bengal)	"	15 1-2
Muir's Navigation	"	13 1-2
Jardines	"	14
Seebpore	"	15

YELLOW METAL.—Though Home prices are steadily rising and an improvement may reasonably be expected in our markets a little latter on, there is no demand from up-country, and while Dealers are anxious to get rid of their stocks European houses are knocking down rates. We quote Rs. 49-14-0.

COPPER.—Rs. 66 to 67, bazaar terms neglected, but home prices show an improvement as in metals.

PIECE GOODS.—Business about 3,500 pakages; local made about 1,700 bales; local yarns about 5,000 bales.

GREY GOODS.—There has been a good demand for standard makes, and rates of some well-known descriptions are all being in sellers favour. In sympathy with cotton rates here are showing an up-ward tendency. Sellers are willing sellers at current figures and buyers are operating according to their present wants.

BLEACHED GOODS.—A moderate business has occurred in Nainsookhs and Mulls. Rates are well maintained.

T. RED AND GOODS.—No change of any importance and rates are same as before.

LOCAL GOODS.—A good business has taken place and rates are same as before.

LOCAL YARNS.—China markets give a large business in Indian yarns. The demand here is good, and rates of No. 10 and 20 are going up.

CROPS.—With the exception of the Punjab and N.-W. Provinces where rain recently fell, all other reporting stations are without any. Famine with all its attendant horrors prevails to a large extent in many districts. Below we give particulars of the weather report upto yesterday:—

Amritsar—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Crop prospects average.

Ferozepore—Looks like clearing up. More rain wanted genat

Moultan—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Late rains expected to improve wheat crop. Rape-seed doing well. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

Delhi—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Agra—Cloudy, but no rain Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore—Cloudy, but no rain Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti—Weather fair. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Khamgaon Rian much needed generally. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia—Bright, no sign of rain; cold. Cotton arriving in small quantities. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Jalgaon—Bright, no sign of rain; cold; little cloudy.

Broach—Moderate heat and cold. Famine prevailing. Prospects gloomy.

Viramgam—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Wadhwan—Bright, no sign of rain. Cloudy and unseasonable. Dew fall insufficient, Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dhotera—No rain; weather clear; seasonable; cold. Famine prevalent. Scarcity of water and grass.

Bhavnagar—Harvest gathered up.

Barsi—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Sholapur—Bright, no sign of rain Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli—Bright, no sign of rain, Cotton picking partially began.

Bellary—No further rain expected. Cotton plants suffering from hot winds.

The following statement shows the receipts of various growths of cotton at Bombay to date compared with the correspondings periods in the previous seasons:—

Growths.	Yesterday. Bales of 392 lbs.	Total for the week	Total to date (in Bales) since. January 1st 1900.	1899.	October 1st 1899.	1898.
Khandesh ...	083	3,919	29,156	103,444	72,984	173,905
Barsee and Nagar	424	2,080	12,343	23,727	22,613	34,591
Berar	556	5,589	38,472	164,455	90,622	317,909
Total Comras	1,063	11,588	80,276	295,626	186,216	536,435
Hingughat ...	...	383	2,847	4,131	4,846	6,974
Dhollera	10	1,019	8,128	30,414	37,837	69,550
Broach	502	2,039	10,572	34	33,324	3,577
Compta and Dharwar ...	12	546	5,516	10,349	18,631	21,741
Westerns ...	...	92	393	2,414	995	8,015
Bengals ...	710	14,782	86,074	63,380	227,907	104,335
Sind	...	1,779	10,092	274	17,629	488
Persian ...	...	132	1,878	29	2,203	94
American	59	71	1,548	681	5,414	1,414
Egyptian ...	...	...	1,019	20	4,463	381
Other Sorts ..	...	...	81	5	1,275	8
Total...	1,133	32,533	208,80	110,010	542,01	252,502

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday:—

	cwts.
Wheat	227,520
Linseed	160,235
Rapeseed	98,950
Gingellyseed	494,472
Poppyseed	10 302
Groundnuts	63 880
Castorseed	99,215
Rice	693,923

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Further Direction.

68-97—Dikshit and D—Modiram Sakalchand vs Ruttonba Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

228-95—M H Khan—Johra Bibi and others vs Hoorme Begam and others—F F Pavri and Hiralal M and M

735-98—In person—Jafferbhai Khakerbhai vs Peshkar Khakerbhai and others—Daphtary and F.

230-99—K D Shroff—Kearsejee Daunjeebhoy Shroff and another vs Asabai and others—M N Sakhatwalla and in person.

632-99—R P Bharucha—Shivnandan Dookhi and others vs Hurbonlas Chamrsey—Khundeya and S.

682-99—Thakurdas D C and H—Dunabai vs Meghjee Visram and others.

691—In person a pauper—Mahomed Cassum Pujara vs Abdul Rahman Hassam and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

519-93—Ardeshir Hanii D—Porebai alias Corebai vs Dawjee Meghjee—Little and Co.

205-98—Mathuradas J and M—Vadilal Lalubhai vs Ratilal Bapalal—Chitnis M and M.

415-99—Payne G S and Co—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nassurbhoy Carramsey and others—Dikshit and D.

717-97—Nanu and H—The Manmar Mnfg Co Ld vs Mooljee Jetha and others—Payne G S and M Manshukla D and J and Pestonjee R and K.

636-98—Payne G S and M—Esufally Fazallabhoy and others vs Patrikisondas Harribhai and others—Crawford B and Co.

639-98—Payne G S and M—Esufally Fazallabhoy vs Farben Fabriken Bayer and Co Ld—Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Long Causes.

256-99—Manshukla1 D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

289-98—Khunderao and —Chandulal Sukla1 and others vs Shomlal Sukhanand and others—Payne G S, and Co.

442-98—Wadia and Co—Purshotum Shewjiv s Khatao Dedhar and another—Shashanker and K.

459-99—Bhaishunker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and Co.

76-93—Mansukla1 D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeowandas—Muljee and B and Little and Co.

376-99—Sorabjee and J—Phiroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

367-98—Sorabjee and J—Abdool Hoosein Nujmudin vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

486-98—Daphtary and F—Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Sorabjee and J.

563-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin—Sorabjee and J.

192-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Manchershaw Bomanjee Chotia vs Dewarkanath Sadanand Kale and other—Thakurdas D C and H B and K and Edgelow G and W.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A SERIES OF

ARTICLES on THE ARMY and NAVY by the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES DILKE and Captain Sir J. R. COLOMB, with an article on "CONSCRIPTION," by CHARLES LOWE, M. A., will be commenced in

the "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
of February 16.

The importance of these contributions, in view of the present crisis, cannot be exaggerated.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" of FEBRUARY, 16.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

MARRIAGE.

HOOLEY—CHALLIS—January 31, at St Paul's Church, Agra, by the Rev J P Haythornthwaite, Edward William, younger son of the Rev S Cutler Hooley, vicar of Tharston, Norfolk, to Gertrude Whateley, younger daughter of the Rev J L Challis, vicar of Stone, Bucks.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

THE untimely death of Sir William Hunter is lamented by his many friends in all parts of India. It puts an end to admirable weekly expositions of the state of India and her needs in the columns of the "Times" and leaves unfinished his masterly "History of British India." His lucid and graceful style gave interest and picturesqueness even to the statistics of the Indian Empire, while his "Rural Bengal" and "Orissa" have a charm all their own. It was not only subjects of high historical dignity and importance, the foundation and progress of our rule in this land, the life and deeds of great proconsuls like Dalhousie and Mayo, the noble theme of England's work for India and the Indians, that he was able to present to his readers with grace and charm. Even the passing topics of political discussion, forbidding subjects like currency and banking reform, dry and tedious matters like the famine and plague, were handled by him in a manner that engaged the most casual reader. His articles on Indian Affairs in the "Times" have done much to make Indian subjects interesting to the people at home. His Imperial Gazetteer put before the British public an adequate account of the vast resources of this great empire, and called attention to the necessity of developing its resources to the profit of both countries. In the series of "Rulers of India," which he induced the Clarendon Press to publish, he showed how England conquered this Empire, and how our great statesmen laboured and died in founding and expanding this great heritage. The curious ignorance prevailing about the past history of our rule in India was effectually dispelled by him. But for his zeal and organising faculty, such a body of skilful writers as this series shows could not have been brought together to enlighten Englishmen as to the real character of the work of their distinguished countrymen in India. Many popular legends, derogatory to our national honour, were dissipated with the help of authentic records not previously accessible. For instance the Warren Hastings tradition has been set right. In the popular volume on that much maligned great ruler and statesman, Sir William gave to readers, who would not wade through Mr. Forrest's huge folios, the substance of the new materials, whereby all the false charges against him were successfully rebutted and refuted. In a previous short account that distinguished Anglo-Indian writer, Sir Alfred Lyall, repeated the usual groundless statements and gave them the sanction of his great authority. Sir William Hunter did great service, therefore, by inducing Captain Trotter to write the monograph on the first Governor-General of India. In the case of Clive again he did a similar service by publishing an account more in harmony with the real facts and portraying that misunderstood character as he really was. His own volume on Dalhousie, set forth for the first time from that statesman's own private papers and minutes, is a complete vindication of his policy.

Still though he achieved much by this series he was not satisfied. He planned a continuous history on a scale adequate to the greatness of the subject from the materials that he had accumulated. To write a worthy history of India was his ambition from the commencement of his career in India, nearly forty years ago. His plan at first included the entire history of this country from the earliest period of which we have written records. The Mahomedan domination was to have been fully treated. He had collected and translated old Persian chronicles in which that period is rich. He had unique facilities for obtaining materials owing to his official position and his sympathies with the natives. From the first Dr. Hunter, as he was then called, was known to be a friend of the people with wide sympathies and catholic tastes. He included in his solicitude and enquiries the Aboriginal as well as the Aryan races, and wrote and spoke with feeling and sense about their claims and conditions. The Sonthals, so notorious in the last generation, were his special care and study, and he was the first to open the eyes of the authorities to the true cause of their lawlessness. He held that it was our utter ignorance of their character and the consequent mistaken treatment of that interesting race. Of the Hindus he was always a great friend, albeit sober and staid, and not carried away to injurious extremes. With the Mahomedans he deeply sympathised and pitied the state into which they had fallen. In a work on the "Indian Mussalmans," which he published in the early part of his career and which attained sensational notoriety, he showed how dangerous the backward state of this important section of our Indian subjects was to the stability of our rule. He found them despondent and discontented with us owing to their being ousted from their former prominent position by our system of education and civil employment. This work was much misunderstood at the time and Hunter was accused by the Mahomedans of charging them with treasonable intentions. The late Syed Sir Ahmad Khan made a vigorous reply in response to which Sir W. Hunter explained his position more clearly. The Mahomedans understood him better in later days, and they had no more sincere friend than the author of the book which they had at first taken to be an attack on their race.

With the opportunities given by his wide friendships and high official position Sir William Hunter had, as we have said, gathered together a vast store of materials to construct a history of India really worthy of the name. But with that singular fatality which has hitherto pursued many who have attempted this great work, he was not destined to achieve his object. When on his retirement, twelve years ago, he sent his valuable boxes of materials home in the ill-fated s. s. Nepaul, they went to the bottom of the sea. Thus a life-time's diligent labours were destroyed. But he did not give up his cherished project. He set to work again and commenced collecting materials afresh. He devoted a part of the last ten or twelve years of his life to this object, and almost succeeded in making good his serious loss. He was obliged, however, to remodel his plan and confined himself to the period of British rule. This he intended to treat in five volumes. Unfortunately he has lived only to publish the first and introductory one. This was issued just a year ago and was received enthusiastically everywhere as the herald of a really important and much needed work. The second volume was due a few months hence at the time when the tercentenary of the East India Company is to be celebrated. Doubtless much of this volume must be ready and portions also of the succeeding ones which may perhaps be completed from his materials by another hand. The work will remain a splendid torso, showing what the gifted historian might have achieved had life been spared him for a few years longer. His literary skill was not his only distinction. Great accuracy as well as critical acumen and a brilliant historical imagination distinguish all his work. He not only dived into the obscure past and collected the dry bones of history, but clothed them with flesh and blood, and by the help of a vivid imagination and a gifted pen made the glorious past a living reality to his readers. Indian history is so poorly presented even by able men of letters that the loss of Sir William Hunter will be acutely felt.

THERE can be no question that, despite the gloomy prognostications of Colonial Treasurers in search of political capital, the close of 1899 finds the Australian colonies generally in a far sounder and more encouraging condition as regards business affairs than has been the case for several years past. The recovery from the disastrous effects of the financial panic which at one time seemed to threaten the existence of several leading Australian banks is virtually complete, and public confidence in their continued stability has become fully restored. The crisis had one beneficial result; it necessitated the conduct of banking business on a sounder basis than formerly, when advances were readily made on almost every kind of pastoral property, thus saddling the banks with risks which were best avoided. More than this, the whole of the unsound financial organisations which had sprung up in the leading cities and towns disappeared, and with them the glittering allurements to ruinous investments. There is a superabundance of capital, but it is becoming employed in a legitimate manner, as witness the spread of building operations both in Free Trade New South Wales and Protectionist Victoria. At the present moment the building trade throughout the greater part of Australia is enjoying an almost unparalleled degree of prosperity, which evinces every indication of long continuance. The various colonial revenues are healthy, exhibiting considerable expansion, and if the expenditures were more rigidly checked actual surpluses would be more frequent. Without going into figures it may be remarked that almost every description of business, financial, commercial, and industrial, is on the up grade. Enlargements of wholesale and retail stores, both in town and country, are continually being made, while new warehouses and depots are ceaselessly going up in Sydney, Melbourne, and other leading ports. The shortage in wool has been compensated by the higher prices obtained, while the dairy-farming industry is being stimulated by the ready over-sea market for the best brands. Mining enterprise is being conducted in a more legitimate manner than formerly, even in Western Australia, where "wild cat" schemes are rapidly becoming fewer and fewer, while new gold-fields are being opened up and abandoned ones reworked. Land settlement, and with it the area under cultivation, is on the increase, and everywhere the note of renewed industrial exertion is being sounded, despite the prevalence of unfavourable weather in some districts and its possibility in others. Both imports and exports show an increase, save in Western Australia, where the import market has been for some time in a glutted condition, and there is no falling off in the trade with Great Britain. Trade with other countries has increased, but the imports therefrom are simply a reflex of their increased consumption of Australian commodities. The approach of federation does not in any way appear to have influenced the course of Australian trade. It is admitted that the work of framing a federal tariff will be a somewhat delicate one; but "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." It is understood that New South Wales will soon appear as a borrower in the money market, but colonial opinion generally is against further loans. The colonists would rather wait until the necessary funds could be provided by themselves. There is plenty of money in the older colonies which would be readily forthcoming if required.

THE report on agricultural prospects is brighter this week than for a long time past and this has been brought about by the general rain which fell in more or less quantities throughout the country. Unfortunately Bombay Presidency is one of those areas where the fall was only slight, and cannot be said to have materially altered the position. The irrigation crops are promising, but the prolonged drought is already affecting the water-supply. There will be no crops in Nasik, Satara and Dharwar districts, the roots having completely withered away. Fodder

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL MACDONALD FALLS BACK.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

General Hector Macdonald was engaged the whole of Wednesday in repelling a series of Boer attacks at Koodoosberg. His casualties were fifty killed and wounded.

Lord Methuen has ordered his return to Modder River.

PLANS FOR THE INCREASE OF OUR ARMY.

It is understood that the Government plan includes an addition of 37 batteries of Artillery, third battalions to numerous regiments, and the erection of barracks and artillery head-quarters at Salisbury plain.

MORE DEATHS AMONG OFFICERS.

TRANSPORT ARRIVAL.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

Captain Dillon, of the King's Royal Rifles, has died at Wynberg.

Captain K. L. Tupman, of the Liverpool Regiment, and Lieutenant F. O. Barker, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, have died at Ladysmith.

The transport Muttra has arrived at Durban.

THE CASUALTIES AT POTGIETER'S DRIFT.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The following are the names of the officers killed and wounded at Potgieter's Drift up to noon on Tuesday :—

KILLED.

Major Johnson-Smyth, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieut. Shafto, Durham Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Major Fitzgerald, Durham Light Infantry.
Captain Lascelles, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Blake, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Mathews, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Lambton, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Appleby, Durham Light Infantry.
Colonel Monigomery, Royal Artillery.
Captain Dawson, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant Ferrers, Scottish Rifles.
Captain Talbot, Rifle Brigade.
Captain Thorp, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant Ellis, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant Blewitt, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant Cunningham, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant Sims, King's Royal Rifles.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Wyndham, Under-Secretary for War, said it had been decided to send to the Cape seventeen more battalions of Militia and 3,000 more Yeomanry, thus bringing up the grand total to 194,000 men exclusive of ineffectives.

THE CASUALTIES AT LADYSMITH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

The General of Communications at South Africa cables from Ladysmith the following casualties on the 4th, 5th and 6th instants:—Died of disease—2nd King's Royal Rifles, Privates A. Dobbins, H. Allsopp and Gunner C. Brown and Corporal A. Stacey ; 5th Dragoons, Privates W. Holt and H. Clarke and Staff Sergeant Farrier Parker ; 1st Gloucesters, Private Garlands ; 1st Devonshires, Lance Corporal D. Speare. Slighily wounded—42nd Field Battery, Gunner H. Crown. Missing since 27th January—19th Hussars, Private E. Glaisger.

MONDAY'S FIGHTING.

THE BOER POSITION.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer*, wires London, February 8th :—

The Boer position which was attacked on Monday consisted of a line of strongly entrenched kopjes extending for three miles eastward of Spion Kop. The extremity of the line curves sharply southward opposite Zwarts Kop, where our Naval field and mountain batteries were strongly massed. Wynne's Brigade and the Durham Light Infantry, supported by six Batteries, carried out a feint attack admirably, crossing Pont Drift in the face of a storm of bullets. The force then retired in perfect order towards the right. Two Batteries exposed themselves to heavy shelling from both sides but withdrew safely. General Lyttelton delivered the main attack on the right, crossing at Molen Drift or Skiet Drift by a bridge the Engineers had built under cover of the guns sheltered by trees on Zwarts Kop, and succeeded in taking the southernmost kopje of Kranz Kloof, otherwise Vaal Kranz. Meanwhile the Boer guns mounted on Spion Kop and also on the high range, called Doorn Kloof, shelled the British heavily, preventing further advance. Our shells, however, exploded the Boer magazine and disabled their disappearing gun for several hours. The Boers made a determined attempt in the afternoon to retake the hill, but reinforcements arrived, and they were repulsed at the point of the bayonet.

GENERAL HILDYARD'S BRIGADE.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent says :—The Durhams carried Vaal Kranz, which is described as the key of the lower ridges, while General Hildyard's Brigade assailed the loftier Kranz Kloof. Several hills covered with grass were ignited and moked like volcanoes. The work of the balloon has been invaluable, giving useful information of the enemy's position and movements daily. The Boers are doing their utmost to destroy it. They have a big Creusot gun on an important hill to the right.

A telegram, dated Spearman's Camp, 7 o'clock last night, says all was then well.

The Canada sails for the Cape with 86 officers and 1,200 men. The Union liner German takes a number of officers.

The transports Glengyle, Garth Castle and Aurania have arrived at Capetown ; the Warrigal with the New South Wales Artillery has reached Durban.

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs. a.
Amount already advised	1,25,639 6
Lieut Col James Wilkins	50 0
Mrs James Wilkins	50 0
Mrs A E Gabb	80 0
E. C. Dockyard, Engineering Dept, Europeans	66 0
P & O S S "Parramatta" Dept. Europeans	[61 0
Mr H Thorp	5 0
Rai Bahdr Seth Sobagmull Dhada	100 0
G I P Rly Victoria Terminus, Gas Staff	8 1
do Carnall "D" Staff ...	400 10
do Poona "L" Staff ...	30 12
do Dixal "L" Staff ...	2 0
Khan Bahdr F N Santook	50 0
Mrs M C Jacob	100 0
Messrs Currimbhay Ebrahim & Co	100 0
J. L. T W B B A	12 0
The Stewards S S "Parramatta ...	55 0
Mr S Hornidge	20 0
Mr Heerjibhoy Nowrojee Parack	25 0
Maharajan of Kolapur	1,500 0
Mr E J. Jopp	100 0
Mr G Bunbury	60 0
Per Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co	2 780 4
Total	1,34,501 1

KING, KING AND CO.

Bombay, 9th Feb.

THE FAMINE FUND.

The Lord Mayor's Famine Fund amounts to £12,000.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EDICT ISSUED AT PEKING.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

An Edict has been issued at Peking ordering a return to the learning of Confucius and the rejection of depraved modern ideas.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The Bombay mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART'S INDISPOSITION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

Sir William Lockhart's temperature has fallen and his condition to-day is much improved.

PLAGUE-INFECTED CITIES.

The Board of Trade notify that Manilla and Para have been declared to be plague-infected and Rio declared suspected.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. V. Davidson is placed on the retired list.

Captain F. W. Lethbridge, formerly Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Rawalpindi, is gazetted back to military employ.

Mr. E. H. Young is gazetted as Lieutenant, 1st Battalion Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers, vice Mr. Templer promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Tate, from the Sind Volunteer Rifles, is gazetted as Commandant, Poona Volunteer Rifles, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Whiting resigned.

Volunteer Long Service Medal is granted to N. Roberts, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, A. C. Owen and and C. Merrong, 1st Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers and W. Finnigan, J. L. C. Bickers, W Clarke, and T. A. Passanah, 2nd Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers.

Majors W. Rowney and R. F. O'Brien and Captain H. N. Read, all R.A.M.C., have been detailed to accompany the invalids home in the Sutlej, leaving Bombay on the 15th instant.

Brigadier-General Meiklejohn, Commanding Rohilkund District, proceeds home immediately on eight months' sick leave.

Lieutenant Brown, 36th Field Battery, Nusserabad, is ordered home to join the Pay Department.

Major Beale, 5th Bombay Infantry, is granted one year's sick leave, to proceed home.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. E. A. Armstrong, I.M.S., Madras, is posted as Civil Surgeon, Quetta.

Sir Trevor Plowden, Resident at Hyderabad, goes on eight months' leave from the 24th inst., Colonel Barr, officiating

Major-General Wylie, Resident at Nepal, reverts to military duty with effect from 1st April next.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. E. Mainwaring, Inspector of Police, Burma, officiates as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Berar.

Rev. C. R. Longfield becomes Chaplain of Kamptee, vice Rev. Mr. Price transferred to the Punjab.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, FEB. 9.

The Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Personal Staff.—Captain Davis, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Nicholson, C. B., Commanding Mhow District, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 28th January, vice Captain Elkington, appointed officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Head-quarters Bombay Command.

8th Bombay Infantry—2nd Lieutenant Dunlop, officiating Wing Officer, 14th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

2nd-Lieutenant Musson, Unattached List, will, on arrival in India, be attached for duty to 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment.

Major Porter, R. E., Commanding Royal Engineers, Karachi, will, on relief by Captain Dealy, R. E., be attached to 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, to Quetta Military Works Services.

On return from privilege and special leave Captain Scott, R. E., is transferred from Mhow to the Quetta District, Military Works Services.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The following transfers are ordered :—Captain Collins from Mhow District to the Bombay District, and Major Weston from the Deesa District to the Mhow District.

The undermentioned Officers have been qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—2nd-Lieutenant Ross Mogg, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; 2nd-Lieutenant Gormshaw, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, and 2nd-Lieutenant Cowley, 20th Hussars.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that Lieutenant Colonel Dewar, on promotion to that rank from 27th Battery Royal Feld Artillery, is to be sent home as soon as possible.

Lieutenant Head, 34th Battery Royal Field Artillery, has been appointed to B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant Mackay, 48th Battery Royal Field Artillery, has been appointed to E Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Under instructions from the War Office, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, Suffolk Regiment, is directed to proceed at once to South Africa and join the 1st Battalion to which he has been posted on promotion, travelling at public expense.

Under instructions from the War Office Captain Walker, Royal Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England and join the 4th battalion, to which he has been posted on promotion.

The Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, will inspect certain barracks and hospitals in the Nagpur District. Details of the inspection will be arranged by the Principal Medical Officer of the district, in consultation with the General Officer Commanding.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed, out of India, on medical certificate :—Conductor Hicks, Ordnance Department, for six months.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Offic er have been granted leave of absence :—Lieutenant Luard, Shropsaire L. I., (1st battalion) for 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India ; and Riding Master and Honorary Lieutenant Crawshaw, 20th Hussars, for 8 months, on private affairs, out of india.

1st Class Assistant Surgeon Neill, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, for 6 months, on medical certificate, in India.

Extension of leave has been granted to Major Gellett, 36th Battery Royal Field Artillery, up to 18th March, on private affairs, in extension of leave granted in Bombay Command Order No. 615 of 1899.

THE AHMEDABAD ANTI-COW-KILLING AGITATION.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS WITHDRAWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 9.

The case in which Mr. De Bretton charged Chimanlal Narbheram and eight other respectable natives of Ahmedabad with being members of an unlawful assembly and trespass, and a counter-case in which the nine gentlemen charged Mr. DeBretton with wrongful confinement, insult, and assault was called for hearing to-day, before Mr. Pratt, District Magistrate, and Chunilal Dulpatrao Kaveshvar, Subordinate Judge and First Class Magistrate, respectively. Both cases were withdrawn, the parties stating to the Courts that they had mutually expressed regret for unintentionally giving offence to each other. The cases had caused great sensation among the Ahmedabad Jain community, and great satisfaction is being expressed at the happy termination.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperatrix from Bombay to Trieste, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 9th instant.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Gisela from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay on the morning of the 9th instant and is expected to arrive here on the 13th instant daybreak.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats strong.

Good Bhownuggur	4 5-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cents. Consols	101 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	94 1-4
Bar Silver	27 5-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £35,500,600, unchanged ; Public Deposits £12,000,000, Increase £1,200,000 ; Other Deposits £38,400,000 ; Decrease £1,800,000 ; Other Securities £27,300,000 ; Decrease £500,000 ; Notes and Gold £23,800,000 ; Decrease £200,000. The Banks Reserve is 47 per cent. of the Liabilities.

INSURANCE OF VOLUNTEERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your readers will no doubt be interested to learn that on existing policies in this Company on the lives of Volunteers proceeding to South Africa, the directors are not charging any extra premium for the additional risk incurred.—Yours, &c.,

LATHAM AND CO., Agents,
British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Co.
Bombay, Feb. 9.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BLACK WEDNESDAY, LONDON, JAN. 26.

THE WAR.

THERE have been not a few periods of suspense and anxiety since this war broke out ; but nothing to equal the state of the public mind all through those dreary hours separating the publication of the Spion Kop despatch of January 23 and that of January 26. What of course gave rise to this unusual—I might say unprecedented—impatience for news from the front was, of course, the statement in the General's earlier despatch that an attempt would be made on Tuesday night to seize Spion Kop, described by Sir Redvers as "the salient which forms the left of the they enemy's position facing Trichard's Drift and divides it from the position facing Potgeiters." He added : "It has considerable command over all the enemy's entrenchments." This telegram, which was dated Spearman's Camp, Tuesday, 6-20 p.m., was issued to the Press in time for publication in the morning papers of Wednesday. By the time these journals were in the hands of their readers something definite had been decided and we should not have long to wait to hear whether, as every body hoped, Sir Charles Warren had accomplished his object, or whether failure had attended his efforts. So we all thought. In the West End, where we are supposed to be more composed than the inhabitants of some other parts of the Metropolis, there was unaccustomed stir, and the clubs, especially those, where military men and the leisured classes congregated, were filled at an unusually early hour. Groups assembled near the "tape" expecting that every moment would bring the tidings for which all waited with almost breathless expectation. When hours passed and nothing came, these people began to reproach the War Office authorities for not having omitted from the General's despatch, as issued to the public, the fact of his intention to try to capture the important position. Some, though these were not numerous, blamed General Buller for mentioning the matter at all, even if he might have meant it only for Lord Lansdowne's private information and not to be scattered broadcast needlessly tormenting every one of us, especially those near and dear to the brave fellows who would probably be engaged in the attack. As the day advanced and evening approached without a word from General Buller, fears were expressed that a reverse had happened, while the War Office were keeping back the unwelcome news. It was not until after ten o'clock on Thursday morning, that the nation was relieved by the announcement telegraphed from Spearman's Camp, at 12-10 a.m., the same day that the attack by troops under Warren had been successful. The papers this morning do not exaggerate the enthusiasm which prevailed throughout London and the country. The City was almost delirious in its delight, for is this not very largely a City war ? At the Mansion House a considerable crowd gathered at the Walbrook entrance, while one of the Lord Mayor's officials was engaged in posting up the news. "Read it out," shouted the by-standers. "Spion Kop is occupied. What more do you want ?" was the good-humoured reply. Says a City Editor, "The news that Spion Kop had been, as our broker put it, captured, threw the Stock Exchange to-day into a state of hysterical emotion The pent-up anxiety of yesterday was relieved, and the bulls went half frantic with delight. The Kaffir Circus opened like an electric shock, prices bounding up in desperate haste, "as the bears rushed to their warrens and the market became each moment duller and buller" —to quote another member's descriptive report. Very little business was actually done, but mad excitement prevailed. The Yankee market almost stood on its head with delight, and Westralians were only a little less affected. Prices naturally eased off again when the frenzy became subdued, but the reduction in the Bank rate helped to steady prices as a whole." The members of the Liverpool exchange, whose patriotism has always been noted for its favour, sang Rule Britannia and vociferously cheered for the British troops, similar demonstrations from other places are reported in to-day's papers. Almost before we had finished reading the accounts of these outbursts of enthusiasm comes the further despatch from General Buller recording in grave language that Warren has had to retire from Spion Kop. The Commander-in-Chief of the advancing army is "sorry to say" that in the night Warren had to abandon that position. Our rejoicings of yesterday are turned into bitter disappointment. The next few hours may present us with news of victory. Such are the ups and downs of war.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE WAR.

Lord Rosebery has resigned the position of President of the Eighty Club, the "corps d'elite" of the Liberal army and he has made a speech, which in the opinion of some close observers makes it not impossible that if the present march of events continues, he may before very long be found occupying a position of greater responsibility and less freedom than have been his since he separated himself from the bulk of his party. The speech in question was delivered on Tuesday at the luncheon that followed the opening of the new Town Hall at Chatham. This war is, he tells us, one of the most formidable, in which we have ever engaged not only on account of the unprecedented number of our troops sent to take part in it, but because we have arrayed against us "on false, insufficient and in some respects corrupt information" almost the unanimous opinion of Europe, or as another version puts it the feeling of the civilised world. The idea that those who love freedom ought to side with the two Republics in their contest with a great Empire is, he maintains, based upon an inherently false view of the situation. "We are fighting, not against freedom, but against privilege and against a corrupt and despotic oligarchy." He thinks the time has come when we may strike a balance between the evils we have undergone and the good we have derived. We have lost valuable lives in some cases, perhaps, unnecessarily suffered reverses and dispersed a good deal of the prestige that has been ours since Waterloo. But repeating what he said at Edinburgh about the initial blunderieg in all our wars, he reminds us that land is not our primary or natural element and to the foreign critics who preach that England's sun has set and set for ever, he reminds them that no other country has ever sent 100,000 men to fight 7,000 miles away from its base. On the credit side he sets our supreme assets—our Navy, our wealth and the character of our people. With regard to the latter he says : "I think that many of us of late years, in watching the march of prosperity, the march of luxury, the march of ease in this country, the heedlessness with which we were assuming enormous responsibilities abroad without really thinking sufficiently of how we were to sustain these responsibilities, must have begun to fear that the nation might be suffering from fatty degeneration of the heart ; that the nation might prove itself unworthy of its high destiny ; that it had had too easy a time ; and that it required to be braced up and tested by adversity. We have been braced and tested by adversity. I venture to think that if that week which ended with the battle of the Tugela had been passed in some countries and among some peoples, it would have ended—perhaps not in revolution, though not impossibly in that—yet in such disquiet, such mortification, such accusations of betrayal and treachery against their chiefs, that the end of the nation might have been visible. I for my part was never so proud of my country as at the end of that week. There was no tendency to accuse anyone : politics disappeared absolutely ; there was little or no criticism, none certainly of a party character. There was, on the other hand, a passionate resolve to pour out the last shilling and the last man to assist the country in her hour of need. We saw the ready offers to serve in the ranks as private soldiers. We saw all classes of the community thinking in what way they could best serve the country. There has been almost too great a competition of various schemes. At any rate, the spirit was there and the spirit is there, and if more reverses should come, which God forbid, there will be more money and more men still forthcoming. Aye, whatever foreign nations may think, they have not got to the bottom of Old England yet." Not only has the war braced us at home but it has proved that the Empire is a fact; that it is based on a rock; that it is as compact as that, and is not merely a small congeries of countries in the world. Australia, Canada, aye, and great parts of India have shown a spirit not inferior to that of the mother-country herself. "You will have when this war is over," he declares, "to put your Empire on a business footing. We must have no more discussions as to the way in which one thing has happened to go wrong or has happened to go right. We must consider, deliberately, patiently, and scientifically, the methods by which we have been accustomed to proceed, and see in what way they have fallen short, and determine to reconsider and revise them." While he does not yield to any of our "loud patriots" in his belief in our qualities and destiny yet we are a people of enormous waste. "We are," he observes, "simply by not pursuing scientific methods. do not like to compare us with Germany. It is hardly safe to mention the name of Foreign Powers lest some innuendo be suspected, or else some guilty thought in one's mind. But at any rate we may be certain of this—taking Germany as an example of the opposite method of treatment—Germany is infinitely more painstaking and scientific in its methods than we are But, without taking as a model Germany or any other country, I believe, if we wish to take full advantage of the lessons of this war after it is concluded : we must become more scientific in our methods in commerce, in education, and in war. We are not methodical, we are not scientific, we are not abreast of the more advanced nations of the day ; and if we want to keep our place we shall have to consider the lesson we have been taught in this respect. Depend upon it however brilliant you may be, the tortoise of investigation, method, and preparation will always catch up and overtake the hare which leaves everything to the inspiration and effort of the moment. In the meantime we have to bring the war to a triumphant conclusion. Prestige will return by a natural process.

SPEECH BY MR. JOHN MORLEY.

Since the war broke out Mr. Morley, I believe, has not opened his lips in public; but on Thursday he went down to Eerfar and spoke at length to his constituents there on the one and only topic that engages public attention. At the outset he remarked that in speeches declaring that this is not a time for party polemics the persons who differ from these speakers are styled Little Englanders, Pro-Boers, and so forth. A Cabinet Minister had said in one breath that the Boers had intended all along to fight and in the next breath declared that the war was owing to persons like Mr. Morley. He denied the impeachment. He had five months ago warned the Boers that war would mean that they would be deprived of their independence. While he denies that he is indifferent to the greatness of our country, he does not like "Empire" and Liberal Unionism to which a "very eminent and distinguished" Scotsman says we shall all be converted in ten years as "Chamberlain wing with a Rosebery label." Whatever may be the end of the military operations, we cannot, he maintains, escape the responsibility of examining on its merits the policy which has landed us in this situation, or as he said later, which has led the Government to stumble into a war in the dark. One statement of his must be to some extent a relief to the Cabinet in general and Mr. Chamberlain in particular. "It is no ground of attack with me," he said, "it never has been, and never will be, against the Government that they made insufficient war preparations." "The ground of my condemnation," he proceeded, "is this—that, having determined wisely to go to work by gradual and pacific means, they allowed themselves to drift, or to be dragged by that force I know not, into a policy which made war certain. Having elected, as Mr. Balfour admits, to treat war as improbable, having made up their minds—this is remarkable, recollect—not to ask Parliament for the means of preparing for war, they then proceeded with that policy to use language in the House of Commons and to write and receive despatches which meant war, or meant nothing." Incidentally he referred to the change brought against him by that rather pushy person Lord Camperdown of being "views doctrinaire." Mr. Morley says :—"I know this kind of people very well. Any fact which they are too blind to see, or too narrow to understand, they call a 'view' and any man who sees two facts while they see half of one, they call a doctrinaire." He fancies that if Newton had come to some of these gentlemen to tell them about the law of gravitation they would have replied "yes, it is very interesting, but it is a pet fic 'view.'" Mr. Morley having mastered the facts, thinks his opinions are entitled to respectful consideration ; but the question is whether he would not, have been wiser to defer the expression of them to a more convenient season. With regard to the point that the Boers were heavily arming prior the said he quotes Sir Hercules Robinson's reply to Mr. Chamberlain's inquiry on the subject of these armaments : "The Transvaal and the Orange Free State," the then High Commissioner wrote, "are making military preparations, but the movement is defensive and not offensive. The Boers generally believe that the recent raid, if not instigated by, was, at all events, connived at by her Majesty's Government, and that this attack upon their independence would be renewed at the first opportunity, and at the very same moment the Transvaal Government made a representation to her Majesty's Government here, and they said there is nothing secret and nothing new in the arming of the burghers, and the Transvaal Government feel some resent after the hard and responsible work which your Excellency has had to do during the trying times of your Excellency's administration. We now bid your Excellency and her Excellency a kind and sympathetic interest your Excellency has always evinced in the welfare of our Hospital. The reflection that your Excellency is shortly to leave us has caused us all indescribable sorrow, but we must console ourselves with the thought that your Excellency need not that the bought will excite any comment when the bitter lesson we have just experienced, when plans were actually laid to besiege Pretoria." His three months' seclusion at Hawarden has not caused him to change his notion as to the real origin of the war, and he still proclaims in the language of "the eminent Unionist Mr. Lecky," that "the trail of finance is over it all." Nor does he agree that the war has strengthened the Empire ; indeed, he maintains, that the effect is exactly opposite. Whatever happens, this war will not end without bringing great questions into view. I have one other point, I doubt whether, after this great exhibition of colonial sympathy with us, the relations between the mother-country and the colonials will remain for an indefinite time in the position in which they were before this war began." Mr. Morley's speech has been criticised a good deal but the criticism is on the whole mild compared with that directed against Mr. Leonard Courtney who had the boldness to say in Cornwall, the other night, that directly the war is over the status quo ante bellum should be restored. In the present temper of the English people it would not be politic for Mr. Courtney to repeat that contention before a London audience.

BOER "CHIVALRY."

Early in the campaign a story was current to the effect that a certain special correspondent had been severely taken to task by Sir Redvers Buller for some reflections passed by him upon the Boers who, we were told, the British General described, as a brave enemy and as such undeserving of the things said to their discredit by the newspaper representatives. If the story is true, and it is like General Buller, his views have undergone a change assuming the version of his field order published in this morning's "Times" from Pietermaritzburg is authentic. It is, however, to be observed that the Pietermaritzburg correspondent does not profess to give the original of the order. He merely gives what has been sent to him by a correspondent, and only gives the effect as well as he can remember it. The "effect" as printed in the "Times" is as follows :—"The troops were told that they were advancing to the relief of Ladysmith, where their comrades had gallantly held out for more than ten weeks in very trying circumstances against a clever and unscrupulous enemy who greatly outnumbered them. The men of the relieving force were warned to be carefully on their guard as to the methods that would be employed by the enemy. A flag of truce, the order says, will mean nothing at all unless the enemy halt, lay down their arms, and throw up their hands at the same time. There will be an attempt to mislead our forces by means of false orders, bugle calls sounding 'Cease fire' and 'Retire,' but there is only one order which our generals give and this, if implicitly and loyally obeyed, as it is felt it will be, must ensure the complete success of our arms. That order is 'Advance.' Should any one at any time be surprised by a volley at close quarters he must remember that the only way to safety and victory lies in rushing upon the enemy, for the one thing the enemy cannot stand is a hand-to-hand fight." The order concludes in this strain as well as I can remember :—"This war has been forced upon us for the lowest and basest of motives by an enemy who use every means—treachery, deceit, and conspiracy—to gain their ends. Let us bear ourselves as our cause deserves." There have been too many instances of the misuse of the white flag by the enemy to suppose that they are all the result of inadvertence, but it is curious that men who are capable of such treachery should act in the manner described by the "Pall Mall Gazette" in a recent issue. I quote the paragraph referred to :—"A private letter from an officer at the front gives a signal instance of cuivalry on the part of a Boer Commander. It appears that during the fatal charge at Magersfontein a party of two officers and 12 men rushed with sublime heroism up to the muzzles of the rifles in the Boer trenches. So impressed were the Boers by this extraordinary gallantry that moved by a common impulse they cast their own weapons aside and coming out of their trenches in overwhelming numbers seized the valorous 14 and dragged them into the works. Then after causing them to be disarmed, the Boer commander exclaimed, There ! you are free to go. We will not re-open fire until you are safe within your own lines. One cannot fight against such courage as yours." In some quarters there is a disinclination to accept this anecdote and one incredulous person writes to the "Pall Mall" to enquire, Sir Douglas Straight, to suggest that such stories are invented by agents of that gentle creature, Dr. Leyds, "in order to work on the feelings of the British public and to make them think what a generous and noble foe the Boer is." Our generals, adds this correspondent, have suffered from Boer "slimness" and he thinks our daily papers are also being victimised. The Editor of the "Pall Mall," who is certainly no Pro-Boer and who is much too acute to be taken in by the agents of Dr. Leyds," makes this definite comment :—"We can vouch for the authenticity of the letter."

OLLA PODRIDA.

Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart has been unwell and has been ordered by the doctors to recruit. Some of us notwithstanding his advanced age could almost wish that he had been ordered to the front at the beginning of the campaign, for then we might have been spared certain humiliating reverses.

That talented young Poona lady Miss Mary Bhor is to deliver an address before the National Indian Association early next month, on "Indian Home Life and Home Teaching." Mr. Herbert Birdwood, C.S.I., will preside on the occasion.

The Editor of *Truth* writes :—"A reader in India has been good enough to bring under my notice what he severely characterises as 'an impudent theft' from *Truth* by the London correspondent of a leading Anglo-Indian newspaper. The scribe referred to has certainly shown considerable boldness and freedom in helping himself to matter from these columns and passing it off as his own." Who is the culprit ? Mr. Labouchere assures his informant that it is not at all an exceptional piece of journalistic piracy that he has detected and says that there are plenty of offenders at home to gibbet if *Truth* was inclined to resort to such measures." From the latter indeed Mr. Labouchere adds "I suffer on the whole a good deal more than from the Indian papers, which though they help themselves liberally to the contents of *Truth* generally have the fairness not to say the honesty, to acknowledge their indebtedness to me."

THE DEATH-ROLL.

The telegraph will have informed you of the deaths of Mr. Ruskin whose death is attributed to influenza and whose friends declined an offer on the part of the Dean and Chapter to afford his remains a resting-place in Westminster Abbey ; of the Duke of Teck who died of pneumonia resulting from influenza and who had been suffering from a mental disease for about two years, and of Mr. Stevens, the distinguished special correspondent. To these I have to add the names of the Duchess Frederick of Augustenberg, mother of the German Empress ; the Dowager Lady Hicks-Beach, mother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer ; Baron von Ernsthausen who was at one time a resident in India ; Vice-Admiral W. H. Haswell who rendered such valuable aid in the Mutiny and whose undecorated state reminds us that honours were not so lavishly or so indiscriminately bestowed in those days as they are at present ; Professor Edward Hughes, the eminent electrician ; Dr. T. W. Grimshaw, C.B., Registrar General for Ireland ; Mrs Lushington, aunt of Lord Northcote ; Lieut.-Gen. W. H. Whitlock ; and Mr. W. E. Tirebuck, writer and novelist.

THE JULAI PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR.

YESTERDAY afternoon his Excellency the Governor visited the Julai Plague Hospital, Ripon Road, being accompanied by Mr. Woodburn, Plague Commissioner, and Mr. A. M. Jackson. Lord Sandhurst was received by Captain Pritchard, District Central Officer, Sirdar Oomar Jamali, Khan Bahadar Abdul Ruzzak, and others. Presents of clothing and money were presented to every member of the establishment, and also to patients who have recovered. Mr. Hassam Oomer Jamal read the following address :—

Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—I am asked by my Mahomedan friends present here to-day to thank your Excellency for the great honour your Excellency has so graciously conferred on us by paying us a farewell visit before leaving these shores. This is one of the many proofs which your Excellency has given of your Excellency's unbounded sympathy for suffering humanity, whether it be from plague, famine, or any other calamity. Ever since the commencement of the plague, your Excellency and your Excellency's officers have been straining every nerve to alleviate the sufferings and sorrows of humanity by introducing measures which are calculated to do good to the people, and are dictated by the necessity of sanitation and hygiene ; and they are put into force with every consideration for the customs, prejudices, and religious susceptibilities of the people. Sympathy and moderation have been the keynote of your Lordship's benevolent administration of this Presidency. I recall with feelings of extreme gratitude and appreciation the great encouragement your Excellency gave us by words of sympathy and tenderness on the occasion of the frequent visits your Excellency paid to this Institution. I will here, myself of the opportunity of briefly sketching the history of the Sunni Mahomedan Plague Hospital, which was opened about 4 years ago. General Sir W. F. Gatacre, who was then the chairman of the Plague Committee, was convinced of the urgent necessity of opening an institution of this character for the benefit of the Julai Mahomedans and for putting this excellent idea of his into execution he requested the services of Sardar Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur, and my humble father, Sardar Oomer Jamali. It will be futile on my part even to attempt to describe the excellent and invaluable services rendered to this Hospital by Sir James Campbell Sir Andrew Wingate, the Hon'ble Messrs. Sodo, C.I.E., and Woodburn, and Messrs. Vincent, C.I.E., Harvey Da Boulay, C. C. James Colonel Wilkins, Captain Pritchard and Sardar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, C.I.E. They always assisted us in every possible manner, and without their kind support and sympathy I don't know where this Institution would have been. It will be impossible for me to express adequately our deep sense of gratitude which we entertain for your Excellency for the keen and sympathetic interest your Excellency has always evinced in the welfare of our Hospital. The reflection that your Excellency is shortly to leave us has caused us all indescribable sorrow, but we must console ourselves with the thought that your Excellency need not that the bought will excite any comment when the bitter lesson we have just experienced, when plans were actually laid to besiege Pretoria." His three months' seclusion at Hawarden has not caused him to change his notion as to the real origin of the war, and he still proclaims in the language of "the eminent Unionist Mr. Lecky," that "the trail of finance is over it all." Nor does he agree that the war has strengthened the Empire ; indeed, he maintains, that the effect is exactly opposite. Whatever happens, this war will not end without bringing great questions into view. I have one other point, I doubt whether, after this great exhibition of colonial sympathy with us, the relations between the mother-country and the colonials will remain for an indefinite time in the position in which they were before this war began." Mr. Morley's speech has been criticised a good deal but the criticism is on the whole mild compared with that directed against Mr. Leonard Courtney who had the boldness to say in Cornwall, the other night, that directly the war is over the status quo ante bellum should be restored. In the present temper of the English people it would not be politic for Mr. Courtney to repeat that contention before a London audience.

BOER "CHIVALRY."

Early in the campaign a story was current to the effect that a certain special correspondent had been severely taken to task by Sir Redvers Buller for some reflections passed by him upon the Boers who, we were told, the British General described, as a brave enemy and as such undeserving of the things said to their discredit by the newspaper representatives. If the story is true, and it is like General Buller, his views have undergone a change assuming the version of his field order published in this morning's "Times" from Pietermaritzburg is authentic. It is, however, to be observed that the Pietermaritzburg correspondent does not profess to give the original of the order. He merely gives what has been sent to him by a correspondent, and only gives the effect as well as he can remember it. The "effect" as printed in the "Times" is as follows :—"The troops were told that they were advancing to the relief of Ladysmith, where their comrades had gallantly held out for more than ten weeks in very trying circumstances against a clever and unscrupulous enemy who greatly outnumbered them. The men of the relieving force were warned to be carefully on their guard as to the methods that would be employed by the enemy. A flag of truce, the order says, will mean nothing at all unless the enemy halt, lay down their arms, and throw up their hands at the same time. There will be an attempt to mislead our forces by means of false orders, bugle calls sounding 'Cease fire' and 'Retire,' but there is only one order which our generals give and this, if implicitly and loyally obeyed, as it is felt it will be, must ensure the complete success of our arms. That order is 'Advance.' Should any one at any time be surprised by a volley at close quarters he must remember that the only way to safety and victory lies in rushing upon the enemy, for the one thing the enemy cannot stand is a hand-to-hand fight." The order concludes in this strain as well as I can remember :—"This war has been forced upon us for the lowest and basest of motives by an enemy who use every means—treachery, deceit, and conspiracy—to gain their ends. Let us bear ourselves as our cause deserves." There have been too many instances of the misuse of the white flag by the enemy to suppose that they are all the result of inadvertence, but it is curious that men who are capable of such treachery should act in the manner described by the "Pall Mall Gazette" in a recent issue. I quote the paragraph referred to :—"A private letter from an officer at the front gives a signal instance of cuivalry on the part of a Boer Commander. It appears that during the fatal charge at Magersfontein a party of two officers and 12 men rushed with sublime heroism up to the muzzles of the rifles in the Boer trenches

to retire with loss, leaving 23 prisoners in our hands, four of whom are wounded. There are various estimates as to the number lost in killed, but it is probably 15. It is believed that the Boers had considerably more wounded who must have escaped. The loss on our side is only two killed and two wounded. The Natal Carabineers are credited with having located the enemy previous to this fight, a duty in which they were ably assisted by a detachment of Hussars belonging to Warren's force.—Central News.

Spearman's Camp, Friday, January 19 (1 p. m.).—The name of the field cornet of the Heilbron commando who was killed in the action with Lord Dundonald's mounted troops is Mentz. He was acting in place of Field Cornet Eli, who is too old to take the field. The British and Boer forces were both making towards the same kopje, which was reached first and occupied by the Natal Carabineers. The Boers, who numbered about 220, came on, not knowing that the hill was already taken. If the Carabineers had held their fire, the whole of the Boer force would have been captured. The actual number of prisoners is twenty-three. I paid a visit to-day to Sir Charles Warren's division. The pontoon by which his position is reached crosses the river at a ripoint, where the stream is very rapid. A soldier of the Devon Regiment was shot while helping to erect the pontoon, and two mules were drowned.—Laffan.

Capetown, January 20 (8.45 a.m.).—It is stated that the Boers captured by Lord Dundonald are Free Staters, who express themselves as heartily sick of the war. The latest advices from that district state that fighting is still proceeding at Action Homes.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

LORD DUNDONALD'S POSITION.

Spearman's Camp, January 21 (10 15 p.m.) Lord Dondonald holds the approach to Olivier's Hook Pass. The Boers are holding a position at the back of Spion Kop. Our infantry is in close proximity to the enemy's entrenchments.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

Spearman's Camp, January 23.—Lord Dundonald's cavalry brigade was in action on the 20th inst. The South African Horse, under the command of Major Childs took two kopjes. Major Childs was killed and four men wounded. Major Childs had had a peculiarly strong presentiment that he was going to be killed, and had asked his brother officers before the engagement to put the following words over his grave, "It is well with the child; it is well." This has already been done. Lord Dundonald read the funeral service. Lord Dundonald reports that the Colt automatic guns are very effective and says that the Boers will not face their fire.—Laffan.

GENERAL WARREN'S ADVANCE ON LADYSMITH.

KOPJES CARRIED WITH THE BAYONET.

Spearman's Camp, January 21, (10.20 p.m.)—Heavy fighting has been proceeding practically without an interval since yesterday morning. After ten hours of continuous terrible fire yesterday, Generals Clery and Hart advanced 1,000 yards and bivouacked. During the night the Boers maintained an irregular fusilade to; which our outposts made no reply. At daybreak this morning the enemy opened a stiff fire. Our men stood to their guns, by which they had slept, and the engagement was resumed vigorously as before. The Field Artillery poured shrapnel into the enemy's trenches. Whilst fighting was proceeding a rumour got about that Ladysmith had been relieved. The report enlivened the troops, who received it with a ringing cheer. This was taken for an advance. The first kopje was carried at the point of the bayonet. The enemy retreated to the next kopje, which, like the others, was strewn with immense boulders, with mounds on the summit. We advanced steadily, the enemy at the same time slightly relaxing their efforts. They did not display such tenacity as before. Their Nordenfeldts fired at long interval's and their cannot very seldom. Ammunition for the big gun is apparently scarce. The roll of musketry fire, however, was continuous all day. We took three of the enemy's positions on the mountain. Our men took shelter behind the boulders on the positions evacuated by the enemy.—Reuter's Special Service.

TONS OF SHRAPNEL POURED INTO THE ENEMY.

Spearman's Camp, January 25 (9.30 a.m.).—Early on Sunday morning Sir Charles Warren commenced his flanking movement on the extreme left of our position At five a.m. the infantry advanced along the irregular mountain formation called Taba Myaus, the eastern end of which is known as Spion Kop. The artillery occupied positions in the rear of the infantry and on the plain. Our advance fire proceeded along the hills until we reached a long ridge leading from the rising ground to the plain and overlooking a donga. The troops advanced to within 1,000 yards of the hill occupied by the Boers. The enemy had concentrated on a commanding kopje strewn with immense boulders, giving them a tremendous advantage. Our attack was mainly conducted by the artillery. Our batteries worked continuously, pouring tons of shrapnel among the enemy, who devoted their attention principally to our foremost infantry. Our officers behaved nobly and their men showed extraordinary coolness under a very heavy munketry fire from all directions. The enemy stuck to their rocky fastnesses with great tenacity all day. They apparently had only a few guns. One piece of cannon was fired irregularly, doing very little damage. A Nordenfeldt, which the soldiers christened "Backup," fired frequently. The Dublin Fusiliers advanced to the firing line and behaved splendidly. Captain Hensley, of the Dublins, was mortally wounded while encouraging his men died subsequently.—Reuter's Special Service.

Spearman's Camp, January 21st, 8.35 p.m.—To-day the same stubborn fight has continued from dawn to dark our men slowly, but surely gaining ground. The fight was raging at the front, and on both flanks simultaneously. At ten o'clock this morning the Dublin Fusiliers carried a strong position at the point of the bayonet. The Field Hospital is filled with the wounded, numbering about 200, but none of the cases are really serious. Sir Charles Warren is confident of ultimate success, but he would rather take five days to complete his plans than risk failure by too fast an advance.—Laffan.

"THE KEY OF THE BOER POSITION SECURED."

The war correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that Saturday's engagement took place to the west of Spion Kop, and practically resulted in our securing the rough tableland which constitutes the key of the Boer position. After a fierce cannonade had been directed against the enemy's lines for some time the British troops assembled near an eminence known as Three Tree Hill, which forms the centre of a semi-circle of crests, crowned with the enemy's works, and some six miles long. Steadily, and with great dash, the British infantry went forward, in the face of a heavy fusilade from the Mauser rifles. Our troops were disposed as follows:—Major-General Woodgate's brigade on the right, Major-General Hart's brigade in the centre, Major-General Hildyard's brigade on the left. Soon after midday had been passed the battle on the hill became furious, and from three o'clock in the afternoon until six o'clock the fire from both cannon and rifles was extremely heavy. Point after point of the enemy's positions was seized by the British troops and eventually the Boer right broke and was forced back towards Spion Kop.

A SUCCESSFUL MOVEMENT.

In another despatch, dated 12,40 p.m. on Sunday the correspondent of the Central News adds:—The movement against the enemy's central position on Saturday made by General Lyttelton's force in co-operation with Warren's attack was carried out with perfect success. The movement was a reconnaissance in force with the object of preventing the enemy directing all their strength against Warren's attack. The infantry, advancing within extreme rifle range forced the Boers to remain in their trenches and a further move forward tempted the enemy's two guns—a Maxim-Nordenfeldt and a 7-pounder—to open upon them. In the centre the infantry advanced to a depression at the foot of the hill upon which the Boer guns were mounted. Here they were quite safe from the Boer fire. On the right, however, the men were compelled to take up a more exposed position. All the casualties occurred here among the men of the King's Royal Rifles, who lost two killed and twelve wounded. One man is missing. The Boer ambulances seem to be busy behind the kopjes. They sustained serious losses chiefly from the artillery fire upon their trenches having entrenched their ridge, which stretches in an almost unbroken line from the Drakensberg many miles eastward.

STRENGTH OF THE BOER POSITION.

Spearman's Camp, January 23, (10 p.m.)—General Warren's engagement with the enemy continued today. It had few distinguishing features. Our infantry held the positions which they had gained yesterday, and an irregular musketry fire was maintained The Boers fire field pieces frequently. About noon their cannon were discharged with great rapidity, having secured the range of our positions. A few shells exploded amongst the supporting infantry in the most unexpected places on the plain in the rear of our position. Our howitzer and artillery held them in check. A water van was taken to the crest of the hill during the fighting by natives. The enemy's position is one of great strength and of large extent. Our pickets on the extreme left were sniped at all day. The independent firing of the infantry was effective. From reports which have been received the Boers have a large number of casualties. A number of dead have been seen in their trenches. The enemy are not leaving their empty cartridges behind. They are apparently kept to be refilled.—Reuter's Special Service.

BOER ACCOUNTS OF THE FIGHTING.

DESTRUCTIVE POWDER OF THE LYDDITE SHELL.

A Reuter's telegram from the Boer Camp on the Upper Tugela dated January 19, says:—The three positions now occupied by the British along the Tugela, River, are :—1. On the right, Old Chievely Camp, nearest to Colenso; 2. In the centre, Zwart's Kop Drift, where they hold both banks; 3. Higher up, towards Zunkie, where they have bridged the river and established an immense commissariat. On the summit of the terraced eminence called Zwart's Kop they have placed five naval guns, and they have also brought a field battery across the river to a small kopje on the Northern bank. From this position they keep up an incessant and terrific cannonade on the Boer trenches. Since the beginning of the week communication between the different Boer positions has been maintained under the ordeal of this cannonade. The casualties resulting from this bombardment are heavier than at Colenso. The naval guns fire steel-pointed armour-piercing shells, one of which killed two Free Staters, father and son, who were chatting together at the time. Strange to say, in the case of these casualties there are no visible wounds.

"A PERFECT PANDEMONIUM."

In a later despatch from the Boer Camp, dated Sunday Reuter's correspondent adds:—After General Botha had checked the British advance on Saturday morning it was expected that there would be a period of inaction until Monday, but in the afternoon signs were observed in the British northern camp that a further movement was intended. When the heat, which was the most frightful yet experienced, had worn off the cannons started in full force, and the infantry advanced in their now customary extended order. Generals Botha and Cronje held the high hills over which the road to Ladysmith passes. When the Mauser fire started, the air was a perfect pandemonium. It was filled with the vindictive crash of Lyddite shells, and the rattle of Lee-Metford volleys, while the whip-lash sound of the Boer Mausers was distinguishable amid the boom of their Maxims. Darkness ended the battle. At sunrise it became evident that it had not been without execution among the British. Field-Cornet Ernst Ermelo was killed, nor did the generals escape unscathed. At the central position on Zwart's Kop, where the other road to Ladysmith crosses the hills, the British advanced from the low kopjes on the banks of the Tugela. They reached the second row of scattered kopjes unmolested, and then entered the zone of the Mauser fire. Although the naval guns kept up as usual a terrible racket, the advance was stopped, and the British had to count out their dead and wounded. Commandant Viljoen and two burghers were knocked senseless by the effects of a Lyddite shell. The commandant has recovered.

THE USE OF EXPLODING BULLETS BY THE BOERS DENIED.

Field Cornet Moritz, of Heilbron, who was wounded refused to surrender, and was shot. The loss sustained by the British was probably insignificant. They complain that sporting Mauser rifles and soft-nosed bullets were found on the field. The Boers reply that sporting Mausers are found here and there among the burghers, but that to allege exploding bullets are used with them is a lie, pure and false. Not a single shot has been fired by the Boers with either cannon or rifle at the Zwar's Kop position. British infantry held in reserve fired at 2,000 yards range, but the Boers maintained the silence of the grave. This must have nonplussed the British, as they advanced no farther, and were found in the morning to have retired to their old positions. An English farmer named Ward has been brought here as a prisoner from Action Homes, his conduct having been regarded as very suspicious.

FIGHTING AT CHIEVELEY.

LIST OF BRITISH CASUALTIES.

It will be seen from the following official telegram, received from the General of the Lines of Communication, Natal, that there was some fighting in the neighbourhood of Colenso on Tuesday between the Boers and the men of General Barton's Brigade:—

Pietermaritzburg, January 24.—General Barton reports casualties, Chievely, January 23:—South African Light Horse.—Killed, Captain de Rougemont; wounded Trooper Basterfield, Bugler Adlar, King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Wounded, Private Samuel Davies. Scottish Rifles.—Killed, private William Fothergill; wounded, Private Harry Russell, Private William Frederick Kiernan, Private William Foster. Bathune's Mounted Infantry.—Missing, Trooper Barton, Trooper O'Hara. Royal Army Medical Corps.—Severly wounded. Captain C. Dalton. This fight cannot be the same engagement as that reported from Pretoria on Tuesday, when it was announced that a Boer Patrol had been cut up near Colenso as that affair occurred on the 18th inst.

A BOER PATROL CUT UP AT COLENSO.

Pretoria, January 20 (via Lourenco Marques, Jan. 22).—A despatch from Colenso, dated 18th inst., states that a patrol of 250 Boers, under Field Cornet Opperman, while out scouting, were surrounded by the British. They succeeded in fighting their way back, but it is reported that they lost four killed, and 30 wounded and prisoners. A despatch from Colesberg states that the British commander has permitted Delaroy to bury the Boer police who were killed in a recent attack on a kopje.—Reuter.

GENERAL BULLER'S ORDER TO THE MEN.

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the "Times" sends the text of the field order issued by General Buller to his men. The document, which is signed by Colonel Wynne, Chief of the Staff, cautions the men against the methods employed "by a clever and unscrupulous enemy"—the well-known flag of truce trick and fake orders, and bugle calls. The only order, it says which our Generals give, is "Advance!" After cautioning the men that it at any time they are surprised by a volley at close quarters, the only way to safety and victory lies in rushing upon the enemy. "If this one thing the enemy cannot stand is a hand-to-hand fight, the order concludes thus:—"This war has been forced upon us for the lowest and basest of motives, by an enemy who use every means—treachery, deceit, and conspiracy—to gain their ends. Let us bear ourselves as our cause deserves.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF LADYSMITH.

QUARTERS OF GENERALS WHITE AND HUNTER SMASHED.

Lourenco Marques, January 23.—A Boer despatch from the camp before Ladysmith announces that shell from "Long Tom" yesterday morning smashed the quarters of General White and of General Hunter. It was not known whether anybody had been killed.—Reuter. The "Standard's" correspondent in Ladysmith in a heliograph message of Monday's date says:—Night and day we can hear the booming of guns from the direction of the west, where also the shell and shrapnel of the Relief Column can be seen bursting on a ridge close to the enemy's laager, what kind of impression General Buller is making on the forces opposed to him is, for us, impossible to say. Here, at least, there is no change in the immediate situation. The Creusots and howitzers of the Boers still pay us their attentions, and remind us that the investment of the town is not relaxed. We have, consequently, ceased to speculate about the precise date of our deliverance. The mortality among the garrison has been remarkably low. There were only 105 deaths in hospital, from all causes, up to January 12.

AT MODDER RIVER.

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY UNMASKED—POWDER MAGAZINE BLOWN UP.

The special correspondent of the "Daily News" at Modder River describes a further reconnaissance, similar in character to that of last week made on Monday afternoon, in order to ascertain the position of the enemy's guns. The infantry, represented by the Highland Light Infantry, was supported by the heavy fire of our artillery. The object of our bombardment (says the correspondent) were three heavy guns posted on a kopje. These guns had been throwing shells towards our outposts. Firing was continued into the night, both from our guns and those of the enemy, which answered briskly. Often our shells seemed to fall on the Boer guns, but they always recommenced. At last about seven shells seemed to drop on one of their prices on the left. A great commotion was seen through the glasses, and that particular gun did not fire again during the night. About 11 o'clock we recommenced firing ten shots. An Irishman from the Boer lines was brought into camp on Monday, having given himself up to our outposts. He said he was tired and had had enough of fighting. This may be an indication of a feeling shared by many in the enemy's camp. The fact that they are never safe morning, noon, or night from the lyddite from our guns cannot have an exhilarating effect on their nerves. We understand that there is much sickness amongst the enemy, both men and horses. Hilbert, adds the correspondent, I have not been able to understand why the railway was not destroyed by the enemy sooner, and why the Orange River bridge was not blown up. These things, indeed, were regarded as an inexplicable oversight on the part of the Boers. The story I have now heard may account for this. The enemy, I am told, were so sure of victory that they kept the railway intact, in order to be able, after the fall of Kimberley, to forward their victorious army provisions along the line to Capetown. One of our last shots on Monday is supposed to have exploded the enemy's magazine of black powder. Our casualties were nil.

Modder River, Tuesday, 11.45 a.m.—It is confirmed that during our artillery reconnaissance yesterday a shell was thrown into the enemy's magazine, where it exploded. The Boer loss is unknown. There were no casualties on our side.—Central News.

(To be continued.)

ALL is not Gold that Glitters may be said about many brilliant prospectuses that are frequently issued to financiers; they often herald the formation of companies which go up like the proverbial rocket and come down like a stick. Holloway's Pills and Ointment, unlike such shaky ventures, are the soundest investments in which people suffering from disease can entrust their money. They have the reputation of over half a century, and every day they return substantial dividends in the form of good health. No disease has yet disputed their influence when a fair trial has been given. They cure dysentery, diarrhœa, weakness, and liver and kidney diseases, whilst for skin diseases they have no equal. Sold by al chemists, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists, Pan-Asiatic Exhibition.

MR. MORLEY AND THE WAR.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, M. P., addressed a meeting of his constituents at Forfar on Jan. 24. He said it was admitted on all hands that they were met under circumstances of considerable national difficulty.

Five months ago we felt that war was becoming dangerously close, and he urged the Government and the country to go slow. Now they were told that this moment was not the time for political speeches, and they were invited to keep themselves quite clear from all party recriminations. But he noticed in some speeches in which they were impressed with the propriety of abstaining from party recriminations that those who differed from these speakers were denounced as Little Englanders, as pro-Boers, and as doctrinaires, and other compliments of that kind. The other day it was stated by a member of the Cabinet that the war was inevitable, and that the Boers from the first meant to make war whatever anybody said or did, and then in the very next breath he said it was owing to persons like him (Mr. Morley) that the war had arisen. He ventured to recall that if his observations in the beginning of September meant anything they were a warning to the Transvaal Re public to make frank and speedy concessions, and a warning to them that military defeat was in the long run certain, and that war for them would almost certainly mean the annexation of their territories and the extinction of their independence. If that was an encouragement to the Boer to go to war with us he was very much amazed at the meaning of language. He used an expression then which he borrowed from the great writer Jonathan Swift, and which, he was told, had occasioned some remark in the light of subsequent events. He said there could be no doubt what the end of an armed conflict between us and the little Transvaal Republic would be, because, using Swift's expression, 10 men armed to the teeth were in a general way a match for one man in his shirt. (Laughter.) Now, it understood people said that that one man in his shirt seemed to be a rather formidable sort of gentleman. (Laughter.) Did any-body in the room deny the proposition which he there made in Swift's language, that if and when the whole forces of our empire were brought into play these two little Republics would have to submit? When he read in the newspapers that the South African Republic has now shown itself to be a first-class military Power simply because of a few ibitial reverses on our part, he thought it was thegreatest mon. sense in the world. People who used such language regarding theBoers did not know the controversy which they were conducting. (Cheers.) He could not conceive any comment of his that had given any foundation for the statement that he was indifferent to our empire. He did not like the name empire. What he liked to think of was a great confederacy of States, of which this island was the centre. If they liked to call it an empire, so be it, but an empire conveyed ideas of mastery of rule over unwilling peoples, which he repudiated, and which he believed did not contribute to the strength of that confederacy of which they were the head and centre. A very eminent and distinguished countryman of theirs had prophesied that within ten years they should all be converted to Imperial Liberalism. What would happen ten years hence he (Mr. Morley) did not know. A friend of his was once travelling in Switzerland, and, sauntering round his hotel one morning, he found the cellarman drawing wine out of a cask into a number of bottles of different colours and different labels. His friend remarked that it was the same wine. "Yes," said the cellarman, "it is the same wine, but people like to think it is different." (Laughter.) He (Mr. Morley) had a dreadful suspicion that Liberal Imperialism was Chamberlain wine with a Rosebery label. (Loud laughter.) The bouquet might be t little more delicate, and perhaps there might noe be so much of body, but it would have just the samd effect upon the national purse, and just the samo quarrelsome effect upon the national temper, ane they would wake up in the morning with just th, same delerious headache. (Laughter.) When by considered that the professors of that faith hae supported all the military adventures of the present Government, he for one hoped than when the ten years were over he should not subscribe to that article of faith. War had come, and it had come on a tremendous scale, and there was intense anxiety as to what the fortune of war was to be. They all felt the same as to the brave men who were falling. The war had brought bereavement into every class in the land. Of course they must finish the war. They had no choice but to finish it. War was one of those games where they caught the wolf by the ears, and they could not leave it when they would. But whatever might be the end of the military operations, they could not escape the responsibility of examining the policy which had landed us in these circumstances.

ANGLO-FRENCH BOUNDARIES IN WEST AFRICA.

WORK OF THE DELIMITATION COMMISSON.

THE arrangements for the early departure of an Anglo-French Mission for the West Coast of Africa for the purpose of delimiting the Dahomey, Lagos, and Nigeria boundaries have now completed. The British section of the mission will be in charge of Capt. J. Lang, of the Engineers, while the French section will be under the command of Major Toutee. The two sections of the mission are to meet at Tchaouron, and operations are to be commenced towards the end of February. The first work will to locate the frontier line from the intersection of the ninth parallel and the river Okpara to the Niger, and subsequently the mission will docide upon the location of the two stations to be leased to France, the one at the mouth of the Niger, and the other between Loaba and the junction with the Mousun.

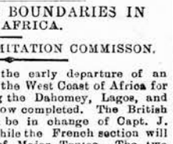
The British and French Governments have also appointed, says the Paris correspondent of the "Standard, the delegates who are to determine on the spot the new frontier between Dahomey and the Gold Coast Hinterland. It has, however, been decided that for the present the delimitation operations shall be confined to the recognition of the 11th parallel from its intersection with the Volta as far as its junction with the road going from Sansanne Mango to Pama, via Djobiga. The British representative will be Capt. Watherston, and the French Government have appointed for this work Capt. Peltier and Lieut. Cherrier, at present in the Souden. The determination of the frontier between Dahomey and Lagos will devolve upon the Toutee-Lang Mission.

The "Temps," in publishing this information, says it will be noted that Major Pie is already determining from west to east the frontier zone, which will separate on the north the British Gold Coast Colony from the French Soudan, and that he has already determined from south to north the boundaries which will form the eastern frontier of the Gold Coast and French Dahomey.

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness.



Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*

heT *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable.*" The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH;

FOR SALE IN BOMBAY BY:—TREACHER & Co. Ld. THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 117, BAZAAR GATE STREET; POONA:—BEYNON & Co. IGATPURA, LONALLA, AND BRUSAWAL:—OO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for riritish-India.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

Make Your Hair Grow

With warm shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP and light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow when all else fails.

☞ CUTICURA SOAP is not only the most effective of skin purifiers and beautifiers but the purest and sweetest of toilet, bath, and baby soaps.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. French depot: L. MIDY Paris. Australian depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TENNENT'S

J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK J. & R. Tennent BREWED IN SCOTLAND PILSENER BEER

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— - Rs. 22.0 -

Per Case of 8 doz. Pints— - Rs. 31.0 -

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

PILSENER BEER

CALCUTTA:—Turner, Morrison & Co.
BOMBAY:—Aldridge, Salmon & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI:—Latham & Co.
MADRAS:—Binny & Co.
RANGOON:—A. S. Dass & Co.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless* [illegible]. *To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

NOEK & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
PREPARED BY: CLEMENT & Co., *Valence* (Drôme, France).

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION

HARRIS'S BRITISH *Polishing Paste*

WATERPROOF.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS,
INVALIDS & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Observe the Signature

Lea & Perrins

In Blue Ink across the Outside Wrapper of every Bottle.

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

Stephen's 9inks

The Violet Black and the Blue Black are the best Copying Inks for India.

Stephen's GUM
Sticks Quickly and Permanently
Never Ferments or Moulds

An Assassin

Rheumatism is like an assassin. It creeps up from behind when your back is turned. Before you know it you are in its power, and the terrible pains and aches that follow are even worse than if the assassin's knife was driven into your flesh.

LITTLE'S Oriental Balm

is the one and the only true and sure cure for Rheumatism. It is applied outwardly, and penetrates with astonishing quickness to the Blood itself, where the trouble is located. It destroys and drives out all the acids and impurities that cause Rheumatism, and at the same time softens the tissues of stiffened joints and aching muscles.

Little's Oriental Balm is certain in its action. It has never failed to cure the worst cases of Rheumatism when the directions were faithfully followed. It has brought relief to thousands, and will cure thousands more.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

THE FINEST TONIC
FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON in concentrated drops.
FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS
most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and opposing the constitution to resist climatic influences.
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.
LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."
USED BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE: PARIS, 190, Rue Lafayette.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION

Horses', Dogs', Birds', Cattle Accidents and Ailments. First aid. 170 Pages.
THE ELLIMAN VETERINARY BOOK.
Copy 6d. post free, or the Label of a 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Bottle, may be sent of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
No Horses kept—Ask for Dogs—Birds Section. This Free.
Published by Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS
Rub In
Elliman's
For Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Chest Colds, Neuralgia from Cold, Stiffness from Severe Exercise
Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-
Jars—11/- and 22/-
Prepared only by—
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."
British Medical Journal.

For Nervous Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAUT'S
Phosphoglycerate
OF LIME
The modern restorative of the nervous system.
For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.
It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)
17, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

A POSSIBLE RUSSIAN-ENGLISH-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the "St. James's Gazette" wrote on Jan. 25:—There has been much talk in political circles here of late as to possible new alliances in Europe. A good deal has been both said and published on the subject which will not stand the test of serious criticism. One of the most interesting suggestions which I have heard propounded lately in a very competent quarter is the likelihood of there being established before long a very close understanding between Russia, England, and the United States. It is a common idea that only those nations make alliances whose interests cannot possibly clash. On the contrary, it is really only those Powers which have common interests (and these, of course, are always liable to clash) to whom an "entente cordiale" has any very real meaning. Russia's great task for years to come must be the development of her own vast natural resources. For this she requires capital, and England and the United States would be willing to pour capital into Russia if the political situation were a good deal clearer. It may seem paradoxical, but in a very important sense England, Russia, and the United States are the three great expansive Powers in the world. Russia has allied herself with France in order to keep Germany in check. A beaten or weakned Frances would mean a doubly paramount Germany, and Russia has no desire to be overshadowed by her Teutonic neighbour. Russia never imagined that England would seek a quarrel with France, but Germany, spends her time in seeking quarrels with her neighbours. The Triple Alliance counterbalances the Franco-Russian alliance. With Italy and Austria and a discontented Poland to help her, Germany knows that Russia will not seek adventures in Europe. The question of India becomes every day less and less important to either Russia or Great Britain. The fact that India is gradually becoming self-suffiing explains how vital to England is her predominance in South Africa, and that for the possession of Bahr-el-Ghazel, one of the great unopened markets of the world, she was willing to risk the Fasuada incident and the consequent danger of a war with France. If Russian and England were to agree, there would be no danger from the side of India for many years to come, and helped by English and American capital, the vast wealth of Russia could be developed and exploited. It should be noticed that whenever Germany aims a blow at England, the tendency of Russia is to move slightly towards England. For instance, after the violences of the German Press in connection with the Boer war Russia, let it be known semi-officially that she had no intention of hampering England in Africa, and, in the letter addressed to Count Muravieff by the Czar, all reference to France, who had been guilty of coquetting with Germany, was ostentatiously omitted. If a good understanding could be come to between Russia, the United States, and England, Germany would be practically isolated, and this is a situation which England, Russia, and the United States could alike view with considerable satisfaction.

FRONTIER WARFARE.

At the Royal United Service Institution on Jan. 19 Major A. C. Yate, 2nd (Duke of Connaught's Own) Balooch Batt., delivered a lecture on "Sixty Years of Frontier Warfare." In taking the chair, Col. Sir Thomas H. Holdich, R. E., observed that it was scarcely necessary for him to introduce the lecturer, who was well known to them, his experience reaching from Bombay to Burma. Major Yate, in commencing his address, quoted from a recent lecture by Major-Gen. Sir W. F. Gatacre, in which General Gatacre said: "Above all we require that officers should, by careful teaching, extract greater attention and more intelligence from men in their drills and manœuvres. This can only be done by increased study, on the part of the officers, of our previous experiences in frontier wars, and by their imparting the result of their studies in the simplest and most realistic way to their men." Now, in order that officers might do what General Gatacre recommended they really wanted a thoroughly good officially manual on mountain and savage warfare. What they had at present was an extensive literature on the subject, but all the writers ignored the earlier records of frontier warfare. The history of warfare on the North-West Frontier went back 61 years, and he showed that the tactics of the tribesmen were the same in the first Afghan War (1838-42) as in 1897, and that our soldiers in 1842 understood those tactics as well as we did now. But one thing was new, and that was that the tribesmen were now to some extent armed with quick-firing and long-range rifles. Continuing, the lecturer said the Zulus, the Sudan Arabs, and the North-West Frontier Pathans had all taught us that, in addition to discipline and drill-book formations, our troops must adopt special tactics to meet them. To his thinking the lessons to be learned from the 58 years' fighting between 1839 and 1897 were just as valuable as those taught in 1897 itself. If those lessons had long ago been embodied in an official manual, and made part of the military curriculum or programme of instruction for all ranks of the Army, some of the mishaps which occurred in 1897 would perhaps have been avoided. The lecturer then proceeded to give a history of our little wars and the most stirring episodes in our possessions during the last 60 years, and an account of the troops, both European and native, engaged in them, and the great services they had rendered. The lessons learned during that period should not be neglected. Whatever extra training we proposed to give our troops in mountain warfare and in musketry, our soldiers could not be called on to undertake additional exercises. There was work enough already. The desired training in hill-fighting and musketry must be obtained by introducing modifications of the existing parades and practices, more especially in the company and field training, and in the collective and field practices of musketry. An earnest endeavour should be made to train all the men up to a certain standard of physical excellence and of skill in shooting. Referring briefly to ambulance work in hill-warfare, he deprecated the too general employment of cambatants to remove their comrades to the rear. This was the duty of a properly organised hospital corps, with its own escorts, transport, and establishment, and such a corps was a desideratum to India. He should be glad to see a good official manual on mountain and other forms of savage warfare compiled and issued to the Army. At the conclusion of the lecture, which was illustrated by lantern slides, a brief discussion followed.

THE PLAGUE IN EUROPE AND ABROAD.

Oporto, Jan. 21.—During the past week there has been one case of plague, ending fatally. The total number of cases is now 296, with 108 deaths.

Vienna, Jan. 19.—The "Neue Freie Presse" publishes the following from Cracow:—"M. Kostanecki, assistant doctor at the Bacteriological Institute, has died with symptoms of plague. Doctors have started from Vienna and Lemberg in order to conduct a bacteriological investigation. The examination of the sputum, which was sent to Vienna, gave a negative result." According to a later telegram from Cracow, a further examination has revealed the presence of a very infectious form of streptococci.

Adelaide, Jan. 23.—The plague bacillus has been found on dead rats in the place where a plague patient was isolated. The Colonies have therefore declared Adelaide to be an infected port.

Adelaide, Jan. 23.—There have been no further cases of plague here, and the strictest precautions have been taken to prevent any outbreak.

Honolulu, Jan. 13.—Up to the present 18 cases of plague have resulted fatally, and 26 cases are under treatment. China Town is being burned, in order to stamp out the disease.

Noumea, New Caledonia, Jan. 23.—Since the 17th there have been four more cases of plague here, but no deaths.

Paris, Jan. 24.—A despatch from Buenos Ayres of to-day's date states that bubonic plague has appeared at Rosario, and that a close sanitary cordon has been established around the infected locality.

The following telegram from Sir Charles Bruce, Governor of Mauritius, has been received at the Colonial Office:—For week ending Jan. 18, 13 fresh cases of bubonic plague, eight fatal; total deaths from Plague, nine.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, January 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col T Grainger, I M S, B	Major F M Drury
Mr J D Shapcott, B	Capt R H D Thring
Lieut-Col F R Ditmas	Lieut R G Munn

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr F N Fischer, B Cov, 6 mo furl	Mr F A Dashwood, Bo, 6 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr J W W Welsh, B, furl to Oct 31, 1900	Col B L P Reilly, 4 mo
Mr W H Ridler, B, 3 mo M C	Major E H Rivett Carnac, till April 10
Major J S Ashby, Bo, 6 mo M C	Major R Williams, 1 mo
Mr G S Barnard, Bo, furl, commuted to leave on M C for 18 mo (cancels permission to return)	Capt G P Broome, 1 mo
	Capt C H Peterson, 4 mo
	Capt C A W Ford, 4 mo
	Capt C H Bonsley, 4 mo
	Lieut A M S Kinnis, 6 mo
	Lieut E H Payne, to July 20, 1900

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H C A Conybeare, B Cov	Capt N P O'G Lalor
Mr G Goodburn, B	Capt J R L Gordon
Mr H C Hill, B	Capt G M Audain
Mr J Wallace, B	Capt C H Bedford
Col J E Broadbent, C B	Capt G A Ward
Lieut-Col J W Clarkson	Lieut G H Taylor
Lieut-Col R H Light	Lieut C Prissick
Lieut-Col F Stevenson	Lieut F P James
Major E P Pani	Lieut A L Tarver
Major P Hehir	Lieut J S Bogie
Capt E D Money.	Lieut R E Travers
Capt W W Warner	Engineer B C Banyer

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th February, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m.,* 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·957
Temperature of the Air	degrees 75·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·9
Dew Point	63·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·685
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 81·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·0
General Directions of wind	SSW, WNW, E, NW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 313

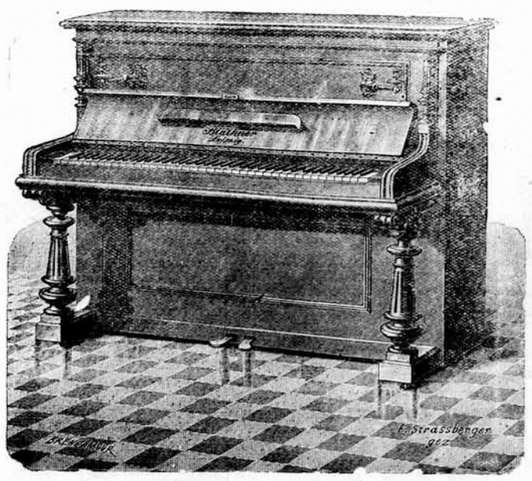
* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE BLÜTHNER PIANOFORTES

FOR INDIA AND THE TROPICS.

THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD.



The Upright Pianofortes.

THESE "INDIAN MODEL" UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES contain the Bluthner Steel Cupola Frame cast in one solid piece; the Bluthner Perfect Repetition Action with its wood-work cased in Metal and held in position by Metal Standards; Indestructible Hammers with the Hammer-felts wire-riveted to their Stems; Compressed and Extra-Screwed Sound-board; Metal Bridges throughout the entire Scale; and Three Strings to each note. The External Case-work is constructed of Solid Mahogany Ebonised, with all joints secured by screws, bolts, etc.

Vertical.—Height 4 ft. 3 in.; width 4 ft. 9 in. *Cash* Rs. 985.

On the Hire System { For 12 months Rs. 92-0 per month. For 24 „ Rs. 48-12 „

Overstrung.—Height 4 ft. 3 in.; width 5 ft. 2 in. *Cash* Rs. 1,100.

On the Hire System { For 12 months Rs. 101-12 per month. For 24 „ „ 54-0 „

The Grand Pianofortes.

THE "INDIAN MODEL" GRAND PIANOFORTES contain the Bluthner Double Cupola Steel Frame, with Capo d'Astro Bar cast in one Solid Piece; Metal Agraffes throughout the entire Scale; the Bluthner Double Repetition Action, with Metal Action-Standards; Indestructible Hammers with the Hammer-felts wire-riveted to their Stems; Compressed and Extra-Screwed Sound-board; Overstrung Scaling with Three Strings to each note; and the Bluthner Integral External Casing of Ebonised Solid Mahogany constructed in a continuous circuit round each Instrument without break or intersection.

Horizontal.—Length 6 ft. 3 in.; width 5 ft. 1 in. *Cash* Rs. 1,700.

On the Hire System { For 12 months Rs. 158-12 per month. For 24 „ „ 84-0 „

Aliquot.—Length 6 ft. 3 in.; width 5 ft. 1 in. *Cash* Rs. 1,850.

On the Hire System { For 12 months Rs. 172-4 per month. For 24 „ „ 91-8

COMPLETE CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA

MOIR'S
SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE
In 1 lb. Round Flat Tins.

Manufacturers:
JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES

CHAMPAGNE.
GEORGE GOULET,
EXTRA QUALITY, EXTRA DRY.
CHUTER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS

New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising and important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oils hitherto introduced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest," however pure the source, the oil owing by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces fine pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

Dr. Lionel Jones, Feb. 1899:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable tastes, but also free from the tendency to cause unpleasant eructations." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by Möller's New Process.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—Möller's Cod Liver Oil:—"It would be difficult to [illegible] of this oil, the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyls over [illegible] The absence of eructations we have again proved and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

THIN HAIR

Lots of people have thin hair. Perhaps their parents had thin hair; perhaps their children have thin hair. But this does not make it necessary for them to have thin hair.

One thing you may rely upon—

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

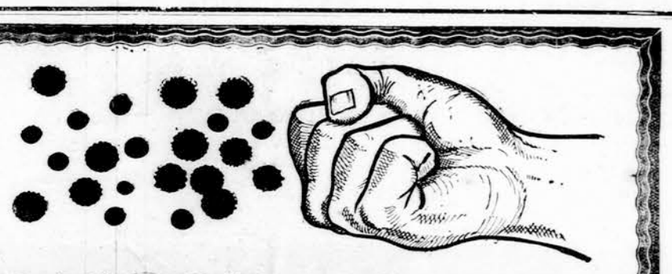
makes the hair healthy and vigorous; makes it grow thick and long. It cures dandruff also.

It always restores color to gray hair,—all the dark, rich color of early life. There is no longer need of your looking old before your time.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and clears the complexion.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Wholesale Agents—KEMP & Co., Ld. Bombay



OGDEN'S "GUINEA-GOLD" CIGARETTES
Knock Spots
OUT OF ALL COMPETITORS, BECAUSE THEY ARE
The Purest and Best Value in the Market.

PROCURABLE EVERYWHERE.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE EAST
STANLEY OAKES
CALCUTTA.

The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.
ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."
MRS. ADA S. BALLIN,
Editress of "Baby."

Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

BEST and CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.

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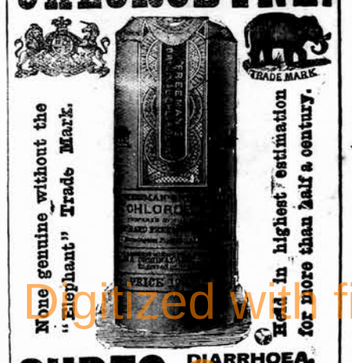

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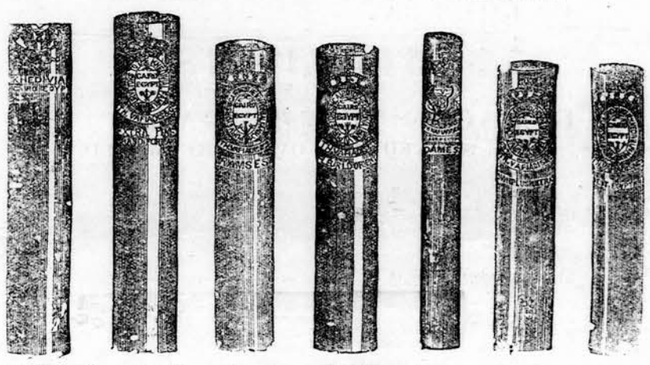

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